THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,888—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS *THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.*

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
13th March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
9th "	PERSIA	7500	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	MANTUA	11951	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6003	MEDINA	12500
6th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	MOLDAVIA	12000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	12500
17th "	PERSIA	7500	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	6000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 5 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 425	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or " 523	" 940-8 or " 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct; FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5223	D. Maggiorani	15th Mar. 1913.
Sardegna	5205	A. Mazio	15th April 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 740 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4951	J. Bisso	18th Mar. 1913
Capri	4193	A. de Amezaga	19th April 1913

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay on
Massilia	5091	P. McLean	9th March 1913.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd " "
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	10th April "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	5th June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th " "
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd August "
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th " "
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	4th October "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th " "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	11th Nov. "

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 445	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	993
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 593	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 606	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 27th Feb.	9 a.m.	† G.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 28th Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 3rd Mar.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& G.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra", 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura", 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 27th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3412	" 20th "
†Lindula	3859	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3413	" 17th "

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

26th February, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Cazal	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6235	Costa	9th April 1913.
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May 1913
Dumbea	5645	Sellier	7th June 1913
Oceanien	4143	Muges	2nd July 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	235
Do. (return)	" 891	743	405
To London (single)	" 663	528	270
Do. (return)	" 993	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two three and four berthed cabin amidships, for first-class passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umzambi	5,000	22nd April, 1913.

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals,	5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service,	6" " 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs)	5" " 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts)	3½" " 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Touis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Casted for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 32,500.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent. and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH-BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Rs. 15,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000.

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable at 15 days notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
" " 30 " " ...3 per cent " " "
" " 60 " " ...4 per cent " " "

NO CHANGE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital shows the Bank's progress in 1912:—

31st January 1912	Rs. 8,00,000
30th April "	Rs. 24,00,000
31st July "	Rs. 53,00,000
30th December "	Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POJHKHANAWALA, (C. A. I. B.) London, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Kulkorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accounted does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half-yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no int rest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Ylolio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	" "	
Chester	125	" "	
Devoe's	125	" "	
Monkey	125	" "	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. E. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS,
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS,
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st March, 1913, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table, exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from the Station Masters, or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the SUPPLY of KEW WOOD HANDLES" during 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1913, are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office, at Lahore. (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913. Tenderers should give alternative quotations for one year and 3 years' supplies separately.

2. The handles will require to be delivered at one of the recognised North-Western Railway Stores Depots, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.

The following are the approximate quantities of handles required :—

1. Handles beater or pick Kew wood...43,000Nos.
2. „ hammer hand Kew wood.....16,000 „
3. „ Powrah Kew wood.....27,000 „
4. „ Shovel Kew wood.....10,000 „

The handles must be strictly in accordance with our standard sample which can be seen in the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, on any day at 1 P. M.

3. Further details and form of Tender can be obtained by approved Contractors on application to the Chief Storekeeper, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

4. All Tenders received by post or by hand will be opened in public on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913, at 12 noon, in the Agent's Office, North-Western Railway. No contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders except the names of the contractors or Firms, whose Tenders have been received.

5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in Cash or Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for the supply of handles and his receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500, of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
17th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHAND, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 Dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻ CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

VICTOR HUGO'S
Immortal Masterpiece
LES MISERABLES
The Whole of the
FOUR EPOCHS
—NINE PARTS—
From 6 to 8-15 P. M.,
and again
From 9-30 to midnight.

NOTE:—These two complete Exhibitions of the whole of this magnificent film are being given in deference to the wishes of a large number of our visitors, which has caused the suspension of the regular weekly Programme.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A. M. TO 8 P. M., (S. T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH,
(including Sunday.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.
THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE
CONCERT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1913,
AT 9-30 P. M.
PERFORMERS :—
Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Milla, Mrs. Laxunhan Ranade, the Misses S. Jassavalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, and Mrs. Guibara.
Reserved Stalls ... ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle ... „ 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20, & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, at 9-30 P.M.,
AND
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.,
The World's Greatest Trio of Instrumentalists
LEO. JAN AND MISCHEL.
CHERNIAVSKY
have, by Special request, rearranged their present tour to enable them to play
FAREWELL CONCERTS IN BOMBAY,
on the above dates.
THE SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT,
ON MARCH 8TH, is given to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear these World-Famous virtuosi of the piano, violin & cello.
Boxes from Rs. 10 to 30. Dress Circle, Rs. 3.
Stalls, Rs. 5. Front seats. Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls Rs. 4. Back seats. Gallery, Re. 1.
Children half price on SATURDAY ONLY.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

MAIDANIA.

THURSDAY, 27th February.
CINDERELLA DANCE.
SATURDAY, 1st March,
SKATING CARNIVAL.
FANCY DRESS.
Prizes for the 2 Best and 2 most original Costumes.
RACES RACES.
2-mile race for Championship of Bombay
1-mile race for Maidania Handicap.
Open 2-lap race Novices Handicap.
Open 2-lap race Ladies Handicap.
Nominations for Skate Races close at 6 p. m.
THURSDAY, 27th February.
For PARTICULARS, apply
AT THE RINK.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES,
SANDHURST ROAD.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
TO-NIGHT.—FIRST SHOW 7 P. M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.
PROGRAMME.
MAZDIE (THE EGYPTIAN WIZARD & ILLUSIONIST)
IN
THE INEXHAUSTIBLE SHAWL. | PHAEROE'S SILVER VASE.
THE ARRIVAL OF ASNIE. | THE WINE WONDER.
INVISIBLE SEEDS. | HORTICULTURE (extraordinary).
ASTRALA.
OUR PICTURE PROGRAMME.
THE BULLY AND THE BATH .....(comic).
DEAUVILLE.....(scenic).
ANIMATED GAZETTE.....(of the English Mail).
DEAD SEA FRUIT (DRAMA.)
THE DODGE THAT FAILED (comic).
PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A BEAUTIFUL PANTOMIME SUBJECT.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK,
A WONDERFUL REPRESENTATION OF THE FAMILIAR STORY.
A fairy tale, as familiar to the homes as a household word, unfolding the adventures of Jack, his triumphant return from the mystic heights of the beanstalk with the giant's ill-gotten treasures. The photography is little short of wonderful.
THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES :—
1. WAR AND LOVE .....(Fine coloured drama. Intensely pathetic).
2. STATE INDUSTRY .....(Interesting industrial picture).
3. SCIENTIST'S NIGHTMARE .....
4. THE JUGGIN'S FAMILY.....
5. DEPILATORY POWDER .....
} 3 BRIGHT COMICS.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time
A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
Dr. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a contingual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.
Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"A PERFECT DAY" BY CAIBBE JACOBS-BOND.—One of the most tuneful, pleasing and singable American ballads. Published in Keys to suit all voices. Rs. 1-4 per copy.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., BOMBAY and POONA.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—COMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials Stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhoni, Maria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :— 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET, immediately, TOP FLOOR of STONE HOUSE in Middle Colaba. Airy, commodious, facing sea. Sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 150 without stable. Apply J. R. KHARAS, Colaba.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Re. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 9,25,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SRI RAM, B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,850,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH
is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.
Atank Nigrah Pills.
The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."
PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.
Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF CHANDELIERS, AND FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mahomed Adam Memon and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nacoda Street, next to Post Office, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th February, at 2-30 p. m., the shop goods, consisting of 6-30 light candle chandeliers, 3-8 light gas chandeliers, Venetian glass, pier glasses with pier tables, Majolica jardineers, 1-5 light Argand lamps, wall brackets, large carpets, sofas, bentwood chairs, flower baskets, crockeryware and glassware, etc.
The above is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th February.

On FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, near the Church Gate Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakword, blackwood and Mahogany wood, household furniture, also few articles by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus glass and porcelainware, rich Sheffield plated ware, oblong dining table, set of solid Mahogany portable arm chairs by Lazarus of Calcutta, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiters, dinner waggon, meat safe, American ice box with refrigerator, large size Wimbridge's frost work, partition screen, 9 feet long, rich velvet lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets and corner cabinets, tiled top teapoys, Symphonica musical box, gramophone with selected records, table ornaments, old China vases and jars, door curtains, rich carpets, sliding lamps, wooden single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, reclining sofas, book cases, nearly new oil carpets, 2 Jost radio fans, and garden flower pots, etc.,
The property of Lt.-Col. L. J. Mathias and others.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th February, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meher Mansion," Co-operage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one cottage piano, by Rose and Co., rich plate ware, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases, and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, one binocular camera by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., London, in working order with leather case, one pair Prisnoid binoculars in leather case nearly new, one revolving top writing table with master key, sewing machine, marble top dressing tables and wash-hand stands, chest of drawers, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, and one English ice box, etc., etc., the property of I. A. Algie, Esq., of National Bank of India, Ld., and others.
The properties of another Gentleman—
One 12 H.P. 2 cylinder Darracq car, 5 seated, side entrance, cape cart hood, wind screen, dual ignition, Stepney wheel tools, etc., in first class running order and in very good serviceable condition.
One 12 H.P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with Bosch Magneto, white and poppe carburator, hood and screen Stepney wheel tools, etc., side entrance, body painted grey, exceedingly handsome first-class car in excellent condition.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P. M., (S. T.).
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Friday, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the following building :—
Ward No. 8404 (1), Street No. 241, at De Lisle Road, a two-storied frame building which was formerly belonging to Messrs. Vanmalidas Jivandas and Valabhdas Jivandas Goria Ghandhi.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1913, at 11 a.m., (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Eskin Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.
For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th February, 1913.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA, recently done up tyres in good order, additional Hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.
Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.
Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.
Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.
Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a few first class NEWS COMPOSITORS. Must be able to read English Manuscript. Apply, giving full particulars of last employment and salary required, to Box No. 290, care of this Paper.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 24. BOMBAY, FEB. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols..	74 9-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes...	88 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	90		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	83 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot... ...	28 1-16		1-4
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-4		1-4
Bar Silver in New York	51		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25-26	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20-48		01
do. do. New York.	4.87 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 5-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans... ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans... ...	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Moderate business
Futures	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet	and steady.
Total Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	... "
Imports	...	7,000 "
Mid-Americas ...	...	6·81 + 04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9·80 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6·54	6·54	6·53	6·52
+03	+03	+02	+01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·50	6·47	6·38	
+01	+01	+01	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb. 1914	
6·23	6·16	6·12	
+01	+01		

New York 11 a.m., March 12·09 May. 11·94.

New York official Noon call Mar. 12·07 May. 11·94.

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·12 May 11·13

NEW YORK—

Two Days's Receipts at U. S. Ports	Bales. 53,000
" Receipts at " last year...	68,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
" Exports to Continent ...	21,000
Spot Cotton ...	...12·50 unchgd

a Futures—Month of Mar. 12·02—07.

a Futures—Month of May 11·97—94.

Advanced early on foreign buying later owing to unfavorable financial condition and wall street selling.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot cotton	... 12 2-8 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	... 12·06—04
Futures month of May.	... 12·08—03
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	...40 3-4unchgd
Do. Months	... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value	
Wheat Red Karachi...	... 39 7-8 + 1-8
Do Months— Feb.-Mar.—London—	Value.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Australian Wheat.— ... Unchanged

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,000,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	... 53 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—	... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... 54 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	...48 1-2 —1-4
Do. Months—	... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...48 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	Feb.-March
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	... 45 6
Do. Months—	... Apr.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—	Sellers. Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	43-1-1-4
Do. Months—	... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	... 27 0 Gunchgd
Mar-Apl.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...12 1-2—3-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ...	... 4s 1-1+1-16
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Quiet but steady	

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...87 0 1-2
Yellow Metal	... 4 7
Standard Copper G M B	...£ 64 3-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay	
Canal ...	... 14 Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Roxburgh" "Lord Ormonde" "Melton Hall".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar	
C&F India (Double bags).	13 C—3-4+ 3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.— Sellers.

Tone—Steady. Not much doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12s 7 1-2 unchgd

Do Months of Shipments— Mar.-Apr.— Sellers

Tone—Very little doing. Steady

German Beet-root 80 p.c. ...9 11 1-2+1-4d.

Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers 10 0 1-2+1-4d—Oct.-Dec—Sellers.

Tone—Very steady. Not much doing.

S A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 unchgd

Months of Shipments..... Apl-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 7 1-2 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Steady.

Java Sugar—Unchanged. Very steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [25TH Feb., 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd and 23rd Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	43	51,500
B. B. and C. I. Rally	60	72,422

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bon. rate since 13th Feb. 1913	7 p.c	
Bank of Bom. " "	27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Mad. " "	31st Dec.	8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady, but the enquiry for Bank remittance was very small.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-4
Shanghai "	...200 3-4
Japan "	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	94 14 0
1st Settlement	... "	94 14 0
2nd "	... "	95 0 0

BULLIONS.—

Bar Silver London yesterday was 1-4 down for ready at 28 1 1-6 and 1-4 down for delivery in two months at 28 1-4.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	... "	23 15 6
Sovereigns "	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... "	75 11 0
1st Settlement	... "	75 11 0
2nd Settlement	... "	71 11 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... "	85 1 0
1st Settlement	... "	85 1 0
2nd Settlement	... "	81 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

As there were many buyers of Good Broach, the price advanced to Rs. 324 moderate business was put through in Fine Broach March Rs. 333. The market is quiet. There are few buyers but many anxious sellers of all descriptions for forward delivery. For ready cotton exporters are out of the market anticipatin further decline while local mills are very poor buyers.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 333	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	" 323	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...	" 328	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 325	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 322	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon... ...	" 319	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	" 313 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	" 292	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	" 282	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 276-5	"
Sawginned Dharwar	" 328 Apl.-May	

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·52	6·53	6·51
—02	—02	—02
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August
6·51	6·48	6·45
—01	— 02	—02
Aug.-Sept	Sept -Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·36	6·22	6 15
—02	—11	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 2 6 B.T.
Apl-May	... "	8 14 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 10 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	... "	9 3 0 B.T.

SINGHELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	59 0 0
Mimbara	... "	60 8 0
Black Kutni	... "	49 6 0
Red Khandwa	... "	55 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.	We quote :—
April-May	... Rs. 13 5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady.	We quote :—	
Ready	... Rs.	37 12 0
Forward	" Rs.	35 10 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady.	We quote :—
Ready	... Rs. 27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady		
We quote.—		
Bold ...	... Rs.	52 0 0
Small ...	... "	49 9 0

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 10 0 B T
White Delhi Apl.-May	" 5 9 0 B.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	26,427 bales.
Wheat ...	...	17,752 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	2,732 "
Rapeseed ...	...	2,590 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	8,335 "
Poppyseed ...	...	19 "
Groundnuts...	...	7,503 "
Castorseed ...	...	12,310 "
Rice ...	...	2,271 "
Myrabollams.	...	8,079 "
Cottonseed ...	...	20,729 "
Mowraseed ...	...	534 "
Gram ...	...	3,328 "
Joowar ...	...	972 "
Maize ...	...	nil "
Barley ...	...	1,559 "

B

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	53,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000 do.
Exports to Continent ...	20,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00
Future Cotton at New York March	12·02— 7
Future Cotton at New York May	11·87— 4
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures	do

General Tone of Market:—Opened steady and declined owing bear pressure liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 3 8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12·06— 4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·08— 3

Opening tone of Market—Steady.

Closing Tone of Market ... do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.

COTTON,

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and
closed quiet but steady. ...	
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures	Quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ...	do
Total Day's Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ...	800 do
Total Sales of Surat ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	7000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ...	5 5-8
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9 35
Good Bhownuggur ...	6 1-32.
Good Bengal	5 11-16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 13-16d.
Fine Bengal	5 15-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ...	6 1-4d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 25-32d.
Geo. Mayalla Yarns ...	11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...	Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns— ...	do
General Tone of Yarn Market— ...	do
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·86+ 4
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.	
Feb.-Mar.	6·54+3
Mar.-Apr.	6·54+3
Apr.-May	6·53+2
May-June	6·52+1
June-July	6·50+1
July-Aug.	6·47+1
Aug.-Sept.	6·38+1
Sept.-Oct.	6·23+1
Oct.-Nov.	6·16+1

MANCHESTER, Feb. 24.

Tone of market at close—

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady owing to firmness in cotton and production engagements. There is enquiry from Calcutta for grey shirtings medium. There is enquiry from home markets for staples.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

	Sellers
Linseed, 4 p. c. Refaction, Landed Terms (p ar 410 lbs)...Apl. June—Ldn.—45 6 Done	
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp	Sellers
Do. La Plata ...Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg— ...	42 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Do. Tendency of the Market—For lower prices.	
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes .. Feb.—	£27 0 0
do ... Apr.-May.—	£26-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	314,000 qrs.
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg	11 6 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship... Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp ...	53 9 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp ...	54 9 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp ...	.....
Do. Jamba Bad—Feb.-Mar. Antwerp ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels Feb.-Mar.—Hull— ...	£7-2-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady.
Gingelly Feed. Bombay 15 p.c. Feb.-Mar.—London.	62 9
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Feb.-Mar.—London ...	40 3
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) Feb.-Mar.—London	40
Do. Club No. 2.. Feb.-Mar.—London	40 3
Do. Choice white Delhi Feb.-March —London—	Nominal
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Steady
Do. South Australian ...	No sellers.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	do
Do. Red Graded American per central—Mar. ...	7 5 1-4
Do. afloat to U. K. ...	.....

LONDON, Feb. 24.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Feb.	9 3-4 Sellers
German Beetr ot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar.	9 11 1-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar....	12 9 3-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.—	12 10 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India...Feb.-Mar.	12 7 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India...Mar.-Apl.	12 7 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.	13 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb.-Mar.	13 10 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl....	14 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar....	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta ...June.	11
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 7 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Feb.-Mar....	12 6
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Feb.-Mar....	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June..	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Feb.-Mar....	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec....	12
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature	do

LONDON, Feb. 24.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	64 15 0
" Best English Selected.	72 0 0
" Brazers	79 10 0
" Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Hard Spelter	22 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	220 0 0
Yellow Metal	0 0 7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. I. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	13 0 0
Pig Iron No. 3 Cleveland ...	3 0 6
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	3 4 6
" " Gartsherrie ...	4 3 6
Lead Pig English	17 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	28 1-16
" 2 months hence ...	28 1-4
" Tone of Market—Quiet with little doing.	

LONDON, Feb. 24.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	28 1-16
Silver 2 months	28 1-4
" Closing Tone of Market—Quiet with little doing.	
" Tendency, etc, of the Market	do
Reates 3 par cent ...	£ 88 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 74 9-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 90 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent...	£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz	77·9

Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.

Closing " "	do.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks.	20·48
New York (Demand Bills) dols	4·87 1-2
Interest day to day loans ...	4 5-8
" 7 days Market loans...	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 7-8
" " 6 " ...	4 15-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
" " 6 " ...	5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	

Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Feb -Mar....	6·54	6·51
Mar -Apl. ..	6·54	6 51
Apl.-May ...	6·53	6·50
May-June...	6·52	6·49
June-July...	6 50	6·47
July-Aug....	6·47	6·44
Aug.-Sept...	6·33	6·35
Sept.-Oct...	6·23	6·20
Oct.-Nov....	6·16	6·13

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February 1913, as compared with the statement of 8th February 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 8. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 18. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	23423179 15 4	20497413 0
Other Deposits, &c	170743821 13 1	162515347 7 4
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	674315 12 1	638513 11 1
Sundries	1462458 4 9	1533556 14
	234804975 13 3	223733751 1 7

Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	20063625 0 0	19405915 0 0
Other authorized Investments	9258783 0 0	8832103 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	43762372 10 4	45160258 5 8
Accounts of Creditors &c.	51070. 52 3 0	49843154 10 9
Bills discounted, &c	83642564 2 0	34450224 10 4
Balances with other Banks.	1913497 6 10	2207739 9 4
Bullion		
Dead Stock...	2477867 14 1	2478575 4 11
Stamps	15364 15 5	14810 14 6
Sundries	502226 0 8	471129 10 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	162677153 4 4	163530016 2 5
Cash, &c, at Branches ...	72127822 8 11	60062734 15 2
	234804975 13 3	223732751 1 7

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	73485	Increase.
Deposits at Branches ...	3000432	Decrease.
Other Deposits	8238574	Do.
Post Bills.....	12198	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	462385	Decrease.
Loans	1397886	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	1222693	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	907960	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	7023170	Decrease.
Do. at Branches.....	4901918	Do.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st February, 1913, on 1827 66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs 19100	Rs 400000	Rs 7000	Rs 59 000
Or per mile of Ry ...	104	219	4	327
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	679000	1588000	25000	2287000
Total for 5 weeks ...	870000	1983000	32000	2885000
Comparison. Total for corr. week of previous year.	162242	408162	7876	578280
Per mile of Ry do...	89	223	4	316
Total to corr date do...	835882	1950240	34876	2851698

Increase for the week .....Rs 19,720

Do. to date ..... " 33,302

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

WILKINSON—LEDGARD.—At Christ Church, Cawnpore, on the 19th February, by the Rev. E. H. P. Fisher and the Rev. G. A. S. Padfield, Royden Wilkinson, Indian Police, to Marjorie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledgard, of Silver Oaks, Cawnpore.

STROVER—EVANS.—At St. Peter's Church, Nowgong, C. I., on the 19th February, by the Rev. B. L. Clarke, Wyndham George Strover, 5th Light Infantry, Indian Army, son of the late Colonel G. A. Strover, Burma Commission, to Elizabeth Mildred, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Evans, of Quebec, Canada.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p. m.

Mr. E. D. Talati's lecture at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 7 p. m.

Bombay Races, Last Day of Big Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.

Lawn Tennis Championship, Gentlemen's Singles and Doubles.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10.

Depressed Classes Mission: Benefit Performance at America-India, 5-15—6-30 p. m.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: Scare away serpents before they scare you.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mores" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D and officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Lorraine..... Ganna
Overture.....	Hungarian ... ... Bela
Valse.....	Wedding Dance..... Linck
Dance Suite.....	..... Sarakowsky
Song.....	Eileen Alannah..... Thomas
Selection.....	Miss Hcok of Holand ... Rutens
Serenade.....	My Girl..... Douglas
Valse Lente.....	Amoureuse..... Berger
Galop.....	Lustige Bruder..... Faust

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D, and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March of the Triumph.....	Entry of the Gladiators... J. Fasid
Overture	Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
a Selenata	Love in Idleness..... Macbeth
b Polacca (Piccolo Solo).	L'Oiseau du Bois ..... Le Thieve
Selection.....	Our Miss Gibbs..... Monckton
Valse.....	My Queen ..... Coote
a Idyll.....	Blumengeflueste..... F. von Blon
b Duet (Cornet Solo) ..	The Friendly Rivals..... Godfrey
Selection.....	Princess Caprice..... Lee Fall

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. Stephen and Officers the Band of the 14th King's Hussars will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Robinson, L.R.A.M., Bandmaster :—

1st Programme.

March	Austria ..... Newcmy
Overture	Le Domino Noir..... Auber
Valse	Moments Intimes..... Buse
Selection.....	Ivanhoe..... Sullivan
Gavotte.....	Hearts and Flowers ..... Tobani
Ballet Music	Coppelia..... Delibes
The Voice of the Bells.....	Luigini

2nd Programme.

Slavonic Rhapsodie.....	Friedemann
Selection.....	Faust..... Gounod
Valse	Sympathie..... Meggrcane
Song.....	Know a lovely Garden..... D. Hardelot
Suite.....	Four Flemish Dances..... Block
Serenade.....	O Sole Mio..... Di Capua
Two Steps.....	Glorinda..... Byng

H. T. "DONGOLA."—The transport "Dongola" is expected to leave Karachi at 10 a.m. to-day. Radio messages will be accepted up to 7 a.m. on the 28th inst.

PROF. WELINKAR'S ADDRESS.—Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Prof. N. G. Welinkar will deliver an address on "The Supreme Personality" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

JOCKEY HILL'S CONDITION.—The latest reports regarding the condition of Jockey Hill give rise to hopes of improvement. The fact that he has regained consciousness and was able to converse with the medical attendants and visitors who called on him during yesterday, indicates that satisfactory progress may be anticipated.

STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, will deliver a public address in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Thursday, the 27th February, at 6-30 p. m., on "Malaria." The Hon. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar has kindly consented to preside. The lecture will be illustrate dby lantern slides. All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Sydney" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2-30 p. m. on Thursday, the 27th. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

HINDU UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION.—H. H. the Aga Khan and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim have issued invitations to a garden party to be held this evening at Fazul Manzil, Pedder-road, to meet H. H. the Hon. The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga and other members of the Hindu University Deputation. The elite of European, Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan society of B

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Capt. H. Bradly, will sail to-day for Hull, with general Cargo.

The steamer Cuhoga, 2,928 tons, Captain T. H. Robertsen, will sail to-day for Singapore with ballast.

The Steamer Galavale, 2,440 tons, Captain Scarf, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's China Mail Steamer India, 7,198 tons, Captain Gordon, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,176 tons, Captain J. Caltzan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday in Daressalam with a general cago and passengers.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2,436 tons, Captain J. W. Thomson arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Japan mail steamship Co's, steamer Karachi Maru, 3,821 tons, Captain A. Christiansan arrived in harbour on Monday from Yokkaichi with a cargo and 22 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt S A Nuge sto .....R N Flagship
H M S Philomel... ...Comdr Ballard..... .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx .. ....Comdr Geo J Todd ....Spl Ser St
H M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibson .....Troopship.
H M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 25.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
P&E Ariosto	2760	Bradley	.....		J Finlay & Co
P&E Chiltern Range	2718	Rea	Hamburg	27-2	W & A G & Co
F Lamb...	2665	Winslow	....Dunkirk	23 3	T M & Co
G Mosthari	1110	Cottrell	.....		Jedidah ..... B3 and P S N Co
H Lawos.....	1317	Boon	....Mauritius	24-2	D Kandawra
K Kawachi Maru... ..	3821	Christiansen	.....		Kobe .. N Y Kaisha
N Clan Leslie.....	2429	Henderson	...		J F and Co
P Crestafels	3082	Jonken	...W and Graham Co		
Q Kola	510	Elton... ..	Repairing		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Rabenfels.....	2893	Steinert	...N York	25-3	W & A G Co
4 Inglemoor	2755	Stonehouse	...Marseilles	22-2	Ralli Bro
4 Clan Sinclair...	3221	Smith	...L'pool etc...		J F & Co
4 Clan Sinclair	3219	Smith	.....		J F & Co
6 Bengerulla	3533	Owen	.....		W & A G & Co
7 Gablonz	4795	Gillhuber	.....		Trieste...1-3... A L S N Co
8 Eeswada.....	3270	Lane			M M and Co
8 Kohistan	2849	Owen			M M and Co
9 City of Athens .	3571	Knock... ..			Liverpool ..... K N and Co
10&11 India	4193	Gordon.....	Shanghai...	26-2...	P & O Co
14 Damra	762	Morrison			M M and Co
15 Manin	2314	Queelie...			R Line
16 Gleanmoor.....	1983	Tait			W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	Kawachi Maru ...	Christiansen..	Yokkaichi Jan17
25	Wearbeck	Thompson ...	Calcutta, Feb 14
25	Konig	Caltzan	D'sa'am, Feb 10

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Catalone	Glover.....	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Indis, Gordon for Shanghai.
„ Galavale, Scharf for Calcutta.
„ Cuhoga Albertsen for Singapore.
„ Ariosto, Bradley for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Crostafels for Hamburg.
„ Kentucky for Madras.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Sydney" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th inst. and she is expected here on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 5 p. m.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Karachi" passed Perim on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on the night of the 2nd proximo.

The s. s. "Sicilia," of the Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—200 bales hemp, D M Doonjee and Co; 2 tons lime stone Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Rabenfels s—50 cases cashewnuts, R. Jeewandas and Co; 62 bales cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Rabenfels s—5 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—3000 cwts groundnuts, L Pragji; 9500 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Benguela s—650 cwts cottonseed, G. Bhimji.

Ariosto s—56 cwts cottonseed, A. Khemp, 1200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 53 bales hemp, H Govindji.

Newburn s—4000 cwts castorseed and 6000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6000 cwts cotton seed, 2003 1-2 cwts castorseed and 2100 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 1500 cwts myrabollams, 25 bales hemp, E Pomeisey; 4030 cwts cottonseed, M Vulubdas; 7250 cwts cottonseed, G Bhainji; 7689 cwts cottonseed, A Khemp.

FOR HAVRE

Losna s—104 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 138 bales Clancotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Leslie s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 4700 cwts linseed, 2009 cwts nigerseed and 3999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Newburn s—750 tons manganesetre The S Syndicate.

Benguela s—500 cwts cotton waste, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cheltern Range s—81 bales cotton, Salomon Bros; 87.1-2 cwts gums, A H Manjee and Co; 3,499 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton, H Rajaram and Co; 79 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 700 1-2 cwts gums S Khetsee.

Crostafels s—4 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—222 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 18 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 40 cwts gums, S Cooverji and Co; 6 bales cotton; A Blascheck and 288 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—103 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—5 bundles wory, H Cowasjee; 37 cases opium, P and O S N Company.

FOR ODESA.

Gablonz s—75 cwts olibanums, R Danji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

India s—1 case ivory H Ramjee, 3 cases ivory and 1 case ghass oil, H Cowasjee.

Kawachi Maru—300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—700 bales cotton, Japan C T and and Co; 200 bales cotton, J David.

FOR KOBE.

Kawachi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Breul and and Co; 200 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, J A Beghie and Co; 200 bales cotton, H. Hensey and Co, 400 bales cotton G Dosas and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

Indo Maru s—50 bales cotton, The Japan cotton T Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Indo Maru s—2 tons manganescore M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kawachi Maru s—600 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Mavin s—48 bales cotton, A Habebhoy and Co.

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By Appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Proprietors of the NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS, Fort, Bombay, have purchased the 'Crown Electric Printing Works', in Public Auction.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that our firm Estd. in 1875, is the oldest firm of PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, Etc., WELL-KNOWN IN INDIA.

Now we request the large circle of our Patrons as well as the Old Customers of the late Crown Printing Works, to extend to us their kind sympathy and support, as they have so far done; and we assure them that we shall do all that lies in our power to give them entire satisfaction.

We have, owing to growing business, removed our Printing Department to the premises of our late Contemporaries.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.....	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 26th Feb. 1913.

A COORG PEST.

FROM the administration report of Coorg for 1911-12, we find that, among several causes which continued to impede the prosperity of that naturally well-favoured mountain province of Southern India, was the noxious and destructive exotic shrub known as "Lantana scandens." We have certain indigenous species of lantana in various parts of India, some being common in the Madras Presidency, but the variety which is seriously threatening the very existence of the Coorg forests is a native of Mexico and was introduced in a rash and unguarded moment in 1863, by a well-meaning missionary lady for the harmless purpose of forming a garden hedge. It very quickly started spreading itself over the land, taking possession of open spaces in the forests, encroaching upon grazing grounds and menacing cultivation by monopolising every fallow area, even at considerable distances from the original plants, the seeds being probably carried by birds and other agencies. About fifteen years ago, Mr. Ribbentrop described the plant, as he found it in Coorg, as a scourge, while he also uttered a warning regarding its spread in other parts of the south, and the warning was by no means groundless, for hill districts like the Wynaad and the Niligiris were then having costly experience of the evil propensities of the pest.

Since then, every annual report on Coorg has had a mournful paragraph regarding the ravages of the plant, and by 1906, it was estimated that the plant had covered approximately 280 square miles or 19 per cent. of the entire area of Coorg. Since then, a certain amount has been eradicated, but the work of extirpation has still to be taken in hand systematically and thoroughly, to judge from the statement that no one can walk through the sandal-bearing lantana covered lands near Fraserpet, without being convinced that lakhs of prospective revenue are being lost. The worst of the matter is that, as Mr. H Tireman, the Conservator of Forests, not unreasonably opines, there is a close connection between spike disease and lantana fires; for, in some areas where there is a frequency of such fires, scarcely a healthy sandal tree, and practically no mature trees, can be found, while it is an established fact that in certain areas cleared of lantana in recent years, and which formerly contained many cases of spike, only healthy trees now appear. The extermination of the sensitive pest would now mean an outlay of some lakhs; but this would be true economy in the end; for, the extermination of the valuable timbers in the forests might mean the permanent paralysis of the province. Very little explanation will suffice to show why the annihilation of so fragile a shrub as the lantana should be so costly an undertaking. The lantana, once given a roothold, proceeds rapidly to form impenetrable thickets, through which the sun vainly struggles to reach the earth, and where it spreads, all other plant-life is choked out of existence. It is a remarkably rapid grower, doing its life-round, from germination to seeding, within the space of five months. It creeps along swiftly and in a short while has travelled over miles and miles of ground. It entwines forest growth in its deadly embrace and climbs to the tops of trees even thirty and forty feet in height.

Extermination has to be literally radical if it is not to fail of its purpose. In Honolulu, where this shrub had become a costly peril to all cultivation, only drastic measures succeeded in eradicating it. All the small plants were fully uprooted and the stems of the larger ones were cut close to the ground, kerosene being then poured on the cut stump. It would never do to cut down or uproot the shrubs and leave them there, for any little plants or branches left lying about would readily take root and start on the war-path. A Commissioner in Coorg, some years ago, estimated the cost of clearing lantana at Rs. 30 the acre, but it stated a few years back in the "Indian Forester," that the work had been successfully done in Ceylon on contract at Rs. 15 per acre. In Coorg the Forest Department ought not to find even Rs. 30 prohibitive, especially when regard is had to the immunity which may be secured for sandal against its spike enemy, but private cultivators in a large proportion of cases will surely find it beyond them to spend so much, notwithstanding the benefits they are bound to derive. Coorg, it may be mentioned, is not the first Indian tract into which this pestiferous plant was introduced, for the entry of the shrub into India took place either during the Portuguese settlement or in the very early days of British occupation. However, this is obviously one of those cases in which thoughtless attempts at disturbing Nature's equilibrium have been attended with disastrous consequences.

HINDU PRINCE'S REGARD FOR MAHOMET.

THE celebrated Baroda Carpet, a portion of which, Reuter informed us is to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, is a rare work of Indian Art and is one of the chiefest glories of the Gaekwar's superb collection of jewels and other precious things. It is really a thing of beauty, and to behold it in its entirety as it lies in all its splendour at the stately pile of the Nazar Bag Palace at Baroda, where also the other valuable possessions of the State repose, is a joy for ever. A favoured guest, who was privileged to enjoy its sight, thus describes it in a book published only a few months ago. "When Sampatrao, the brother of the present ruler of Baroda, saw that I was beginning to weary of this display of wealth beyond the dream of avarice," writes Mr. Weeden in his excellent, "A year with the Gaekwar," "he showed me an extraordinary piece of work which he had left as a "bonne bouche," till the end. Four great squares, each as large as a fair-sized carpet, were hung on the walls, apparently of tapastry. Closer inspection showed that they consisted entirely of jewels—pearls, emeralds, rubies, diamonds, and so on—arranged on a ground of rich silk to form a design like that of some brightly coloured piece of needlework. The value of the canopy itself is inconsiderable compared with that of the four cones of solid gold covered with hundreds of diamonds of the finest water, which crown the posts supporting the four corners." The history of the splendid carpet is somewhat romantic. We had recently occasion to refer to it as an illustration of the late Gaekwar Khande Rao's regard for Islam. That ruler of Baroda, though very shrewd in matters of state, had a strange weakness for Mahomedan saints and their shrines. He had no son, and he made costly votive offerings at these shrines in his dominions to obtain the saints' or "pirs'" as they are called, intervention with God, for a male heir. Nearly all the saints' tombs within his territories were repaired at his expense and many were decorated with gifts. The famous Mir Satargar, the Mahomedan saint of Navsari was specially honoured in this way by Khande Rao, and his shrine, reputed to be more than six centuries old, received some rich presents. Towards the close of his life, not content with offerings to these saints, he resolved on making a unique offering to Mahomet himself the prophet and the leader of these "pirs." For this pious purpose, strange no doubt in a Hindu prince, he caused this precious carpet to be designed and made, and destined it as a canopy for Mahomed's Tomb at Medina, when ready. But unfortunately, Khande Rao died somewhat suddenly in November 1870, just as his gift was being prepared to be sent out to Arabia. His brother and successor, Mulker Rao, who was at cross purposes with him when alive, did not respect his wishes in the matter and kept the carpet at Baroda. As we said some time ago, a portion of it was displayed here two years ago at the Old Bombay Exhibition and now Londoners are to be regaled by the sight of this costly and artistic treasure.

BOMBAY LIGHTING AND TRAMS.

THERE are two items on the March agenda of the Bombay Corporation, which are deserving of notice. It is well known that many parts of our city are badly lighted, and an improvement would be welcomed by all classes. Particularly is one struck by this, if one makes a journey through the native city on a night, when one of the several communities illuminates its houses. The contrast, which is then afforded against the accustomed gloom, comes as a forcible reminder of the inefficiencies of the present lighting system. There are other places in the European quarters, where improvement is equally possible. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in view of the approaching termination of the present lighting contract, will move that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish a report containing proposals for improving the future lighting of the Town with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electric power, and the comparative cost thereof, and further to ascertain and report if the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company would be prepared to undertake the introduction of electric light in a specified area for experiment." We congratulate Sir Pherozeshah on having raised this question at a time when it is possible that something may be done, and we hope that he has even allowed a sufficient interval before the expiry of the contract for his garrulous colleagues to come to a decision in time. It may be remembered that the Corporation tried the experiment of electric light many years ago, when electric lighting had by no means reached the degree of efficiency, which it has now attained, at Crawford Market and other places, and the result was a failure. Since then the Tramway Company has shown us, along its main routes, that electric lighting in Bombay is now quite a feasible proposition, and while the Commissioner is considering the questions, on which he is requested to report, he might also enquire how far the oil-lamp-lighting, in some parts of the town, may be replaced by gas-lighting. The other resolution which relates to the tramways, we do not regard as practical. Dr. Dinshah Bomanji Master wants the Tramway Company to reserve two or four seats for ladies in each car, which male passengers might occupy temporarily in the absence of ladies, but which must be given up to the gentler sex immediately on demand. We are afraid that Indians, often of the middle classes, and certainly of the lower classes, have not been sufficiently educated in western respect to women to make this provision a success, and the unfortunate ladies who claimed their rights under such a rule, would probably experience more unpleasantness than they do already.

GENERAL BEYERS AND THE TERRITORIALS.

THE mutual interests of Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions and dependencies in Imperial defence, are now so well recognised that there seems little likelihood that any other view of their relations and mutual duties can now be taken. It is remarkable, however, that the demands, which are being made upon the resource and self-sacrifice of one and the other are gradually becoming formed into two distinct currents, running side by side, but in opposite directions. While Britain calls to the Dominions for naval effort, the Dominions are beginning to call to Great Britain, and will soon be calling in a louder voice, for military effort. In every Dominion lately, in Canada which Sir John French visited, in Australia and New Zealand where Lord Kitchener was their adviser, and in South Africa, where a defence scheme is in formation, the authorities have been busy putting, in a military sense, their house in order while paying attention to naval defence too. In Great Britain alone, do they continue to rely on a territorial system, for which it has been found impossible to recruit in sufficient numbers. The Dominions have as yet said little in remonstrance, feeling perhaps, that though it is a question which vitally concerns them, it is not one which affects them so intimately as the defence of their own shores by naval power. To-day, however, we have a notable reproof coming from a quarter, where it might perhaps have been least expected—from the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces of South Africa. He said that he was surprised at the British authorities proceeding on the present system. In relying on such a force as the Territorials, they placed themselves in a false position. He could not understand why they "did not take Lord Roberts's advice." Thus have we the striking spectacle of two old and bitter foes now in complete agreement on a point of Imperial policy in which they are both concerned, two old opponents representing the best military brain of two nationalities. For, General Beyers is no mean soldier. He served with the Boers in the ranks in the South African War and rose to be Assistant Commandant-General, North District, Transvaal, a command, which was certainly one of responsibility. His views, therefore, from a purely technical point of view, are worthy of respect, and we hope they will take hold as well on the popular imagination in Britain. For there can be no doubt about it that even if universal service be unnecessary, there must be universal liability to service in order that the ranks of the defenders of the centre of the Empire may be adequately filled.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India have decided to shelve the question of the improvement of pay and prospects of the Educational Services, Indian Provincial and Subordinate, until the result of the Royal Commission is known. This will come as a bitter disappointment to members of these services, as a scheme was drawn up some time ago for the improvement of their pay and pension and apparently was only waiting for final sanction. Educational officers complain that they are unjustly treated. They are recruited from the same class of University man as that which goes into the Civil Service and in many cases are men of more real culture than those whose career at a University was determined by the sole object of cramming for the Civil Service competitive examination. Their work cannot be regarded as unimportant, and in the case of Inspectors of schools, is distinctly arduous. Yet the pay in the higher grades is unquestionably inadequate and there is no short service pension. The need for a revision of their pay scheme is immediate and it is difficult to find any justification for Government's delay. The question of revising the pension scheme might have waited. But in view of the unanimous demand for improvement in this matter, there seems to be no sufficient reason for postponing the question, since the Royal Commission will only discover what everybody knows already. The urgency of the need of alteration is obvious in face of the general cry for better men which has become so familiar during the last decade. The thing is clear and this is a point for earnest consideration by the Commission, if Government is unready to consider it now—that the personnel of the staffs in Government Colleges will not be improved until the pay and prospects of the service are greatly improved. Considering how much our Governors and Councillors have made of the importance of educational work in India,—and the very nature of the resolution indicates this—the authorities have done very little to assist the service.

A BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION STATES:—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a committee constituted as follows to examine the questions raised in the lecture delivered by Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., before the Bombay Sanitary Association, on the 27th June 1912, on the subject of light and air in dwellings in Bombay and to report what legislative or other measures are required (*a*) for dealing with dwelling rooms unfit for human habitation, and (*b*) for preventing the construction in future of houses containing such rooms:—Mr. H. R. Greaves, Chairman; the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.; The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt.; Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt.; Mr P. R. Cadell, I. C. S; Dr. J. A. Turner, M. D., C. M., D, P. H.; Mr. A. H. Whyte; Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia; Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik and Mr. Jbseph Baptista, members.

CALCUTTA.

The Light Horse Week.

RAIN, TRADE AND SPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The enjoyment of our last week-end was considerably interfered with by the weather which was in the last degree gloomy. "Depression in the Bay" is a phrase that connotes a very real philosophy in Calcutta life. When the Ditcher, as distinguished from the mere bird of passage, sees it in the daily meteorological report he prepares himself for squalls, and a subsequent condition which the immortal Mantalini would have called "demi-Thursday's bulletin and we all made up our minds that the races on Saturday, and the Light Horse dinner would be held in a deluge. It was not quite so bad as that. The sky lowered ominously during the afternoon, but there was no rain; the atmosphere was sultry in the extreme and for the ordinary spectator the proceedings did not make for enthusiasm. Beyond a slight drizzle, there was nothing to prevent a full attendance at the big mess tent on the maidan, and in the belief that serious rain would keep off till morning nearly everybody who had been invited by Colonel Pugh and the officers and members of the Calcutta Light Horse turned up to partake of the high jinks associated with this great social event. The dinner was eaten and the speeches were spoken and applauded, but the smoking concert, which was after all the thing, had only started, when down came the storm and smote amain the mess tent in its strength; but she did not shudder and pause like a frightened steed and then collapse; she stood four-square to all the elements, and everything within was a dry as a bone except the merrymakers themselves. It was the getting home on the Sabbath morn that was the mischief.

"Inspiring bold John Barleycorn!
What dangers than canst make us scorn!"

The way in which the homeward bound guests defied wind and weather, wading through the rivulets they could not jump or skip, would have been an inspiring lesson to the Greek soldiers in Gallipoli. Other diners-out of less athletic capability had cause to curse the clerk of the weather. These were the most potent, grave, and reverend signiors who had been bidden to the banquet given by the members of the Executive Council to those Public Service Commissioners who still had a leg to stand on—I write metaphorically of course. At both these dinners, the unseasonableness of the weather was a fruitful topic of conversation, and a most convenient one. It took people away from subjects which bristled with awkward points. Usually there is rain for three or four days in Calcutta, about Christmas time; last year there was not a drop, and, strange to say, we had a rainless January. This was a convenient dispensation for pleasure-seekers and public demonstrators, but it did the health of the city no good. When the drought continued into February, the health officers became anxious. Measles, small-pox and cholera threatened to become epidemic, and from up-country came reports of failure of winter crops and the probability of heavy emigration of the rural population to the capital. The depression in the Bay occurred in time to mitigate all these evils, and people are now fairly optimistic that, given normal weather, until the break of the rains the consequences of the prolonged winter drought will not be so bad as at one time they threatened to be. It rained for less than forty-eight hours in Calcutta, but up-country the wet was prolonged and best, of all, well distributed. There is compensation, therefore, for the kill-joy of the week-end.

Sunday's rain emphasized a disability which is a perennial grievance, to the citizens of Calcutta. Our surface drainage is a mockery; it would disgrace the Poona Cantonment Committee, and that is saying a good deal. What would happen in Bombay during the monsoon, if the arrangements for taking off the storm-water were as defective as ours, I dread even to imagine. You would, at any rate, be able to hold a regatta, not only for rowing boats, but large-sized pattimars, on the broad boulevard between the Crawford Market and Victoria Terminus. A steady fall of ten inches in twenty-four hours is enough to flood every street in the business part of Calcutta to a depth of three feet. The tramway service comes to a dead stop and our extremely inefficient ticca gharries become useless for conveyance. After a heavy fall of rain lasting but an hour I have stood for a whole hour in the portico of the Royal Exchange waiting for the waters to subside and disclose an Ararat of doubtful security. The conditions in the northern or native town are on these occasions even worse. When the water has all drained off the streets, you should see the puddle even in Chowringhee. Slee, Sla, Slud, stick in the mud—that is the refrain we sing. The fact is the Corporation has never yet employed an engineer who is an expert in road-making, and surface drainage is not in the curriculum which the Chief Engineer has to pass. It is a comfort that at long last the austere economists of the Corporation are beginning to cry out against these limitations. Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur has lifted his strident voice in denunciation, and we all hope that he will be able to collect all the Ward Commissioners in a crusade to compel the doing of first things first.

Apropos the Corporation it is a grim coincidence that Dr. Pearse, the Health Officer, was obliged to retire invalided almost in the very same week of the death of Dr. Neild Cook, whom he supplanted. The latter died in England, a broken man, never having recovered from the blow of his ejectment from the Health Office, in which he had ruled for many years. The story of the plot of which he was a victim is not a pretty one, and I have no wish to retell it. Dr. Pearse came to Calcutta, first as the head of the Plague Department, and on the amalgamation of the Health and Plague Departments he was put in charge, to the exclusion of Dr. Cook who went to Cooch Behar to get over the blow. The new incumbent was not long in discovering that it is as hazardous to put one's faith in Municipal Commissioners as in princes. The caprice of both is equal and even an archangel could not hope to survive it for more than a decade. Dr. Pearse, before he retired through illness, had long outlived his welcome, and he can count himself fortunate that he has still a few friends left in the Corporation to make an heroic effort to dismiss him with something more than a mere pound of flesh. It is not for me to pass judgment on his stewardship, but this much I may be allowed to say, that I could never discover in what way he was a superior Health Officer to Dr. Neild Cook, whose local knowledge, when the Corporation got rid of him, was invaluable. Dr. Cook was not a good tactician or he would have kept his job in spite of the cabal which disgusted all men who hated crooked intrigue. He was the owner of the first motor-car that was licensed in Calcutta. It was an Oldesmobile. He started the Automobile Club, which is still going strong. He was a daring progressive in science, and was one of the modern medical men who hold that a human being were better without the colon. I heard shortly before he left India, that he intended to have his own removed by an operation; whether he carried out his intention I did not hear. His alert interest in human progress deserved a better fate.

The week-end storm spent itself by office time on Monday, and ever since we have had bright weather, much of it as bracing as an English spring. As I write it is warming up a bit, but the meteorologists promise some more wet weather soon, which should ensure an endurable time in March. His Excellency Lord Carmichael returned from Dacca on Monday, and remained at Government House until Thursday evening, when he left for Chitagong. The chief object of his visit was to consult with the Public Services Commissions before they departed to Delhi. What he said to them or they said to him I know not; my pet A.D.C. was not interested in "all that tommy rot" and he had no gossip to retail. "Awful old busters" was all I could get out of him, and with this expression of opinion there is general accord—in Society. However, they cannot complain that they were not taken everywhere, free gratis and for nothing, and the hospitality of which they were the victims was unstinted. Yet there were none of us sorry to see the last of them. Their speerings made for unrest and racial bitterness, and what we want most of all is political placidity to give our trade-boom every chance. The Jute Mills' Association held its annual general meeting on Wednesday, and Mr. J. Mackenzie, the Chairman, was exultant over the prosperity of 1912, and optimistic of the promise of the present year of grace. His exultation was pardonable considering that the profits of manufacture exceeded two and a quarter crores; his optimism was quite another pair of shoes. By July next, there will be a substantial addition to our number of looms, and one wonders if there will be work and profit for all. Some people have an idea that the older mills, whose machinery is antiquated, will be heavily hit, but up-to-date machinery, is not the only factor of success. At any rate, every mill will be working with a substantial margin of profit during the current half-year, and God provideth for the morrow. Jute growers and shippers have also done well, the former obtaining a range of prices beyond their wildest dreams. With jute at Rs. 40 per bale, there is money for the ryot, the gombeen-man, and the manufacturer; for the last six months the price has not been below Rs. 55, and has touched Rs. 63 per bale. The cry is for extended cultivation to increase the annual supply; it is a cry not easy to satisfy. On Friday next, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual meeting and we are looking forward to an interesting review from Mr. A. M. Monteath, who, as I fully expected, has been re-elected President for the coming year. He has just returned from Delhi, where he has been serving on the Special Committee on the Indian Companies Bill; whether he will be able to tell us much that will be new about that measure, I doubt; but we look forward to an expression of opinion as to the suitability or otherwise—we have made up our mind to the otherwise—of Delhi as a workshop of useful legislation. Mr. J. C. Shorrock, of Messrs. George Henderson and Co., has been elected Vice-President. It is the reward for his fearless criticism of the so-called Durbar boons.

Sport in a variety of forms has filled our lives during the week. In spite of the hard weather last Saturday, no less than three athletic meetings were negotiated in addition to the seventh extra meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club, which has just received a signal mark of the King's favour. In future it is to be called the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. Our Golf Club is also Royal. So you see that Bombay with its Royal Yacht Club is not the only pebble on the beach. The athletic meetings were like "trials" for the big Bengal Presidency Athletic Association meeting held this afternoon. The standard of the sport was an earnest of what we have just so thoroughly enjoyed. On Wednesday, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins were "at home" at the Calcutta High Court Club and provided infinite diversion. They inspired the *wakeels* to be up to all sorts of athletic and gymnastic cantrips for the amusement of the guests, and the result was excruciating. To describe the Fat Men's Race adequately would need the pen of Mark Twain. I saw the Retainers' Review at the Delhi Durbar of 1903, but it did not contain anything so grotesque as these "Barishters" attempting to prove to Lord Islington and his merry men, who were looking on, that, physically, they were the equals of the best public schoolmen in the Indian Civil Service. But I remember that, when a Parsee cricket eleven first visited England, the critics of the sporting Press declared that they had never seen anything so funny since the debut of the clown cricketers. Nobody now speaks of Parsee cricket with anything but respect and admiration. That is why I will not be jocose at the expense of the Bengalee *vakeels*. Sir Lawrence Jenkins is serious in working them up to an athleticism which will not lose by comparison with that of the Devil's Own of London; considering how the Bengalee collegian of to-day is excelling in hockey and football, I do not think the ideal is unattainable.

The twentieth championship meeting of the Bengal Presidency Athletic Association, which was held this afternoon in very pleasant conditions, was remarkable for the outstanding excellence of three athletes, namely F. Ford, a young officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who left school only last year; C. Ford, his younger brother who is still a pupil at St. Xavier's College, and is under sixteen years of age; and Sergeant Miller of the Royal Irish Rifles. The first-named is one of the finest jumpers we have seen for a long time, and if he is not beaten by his brother in the next five years, should put up the Indian record for the high jump. To-day he won with a 5 feet. 7 inches, but would have done at least 2 inches better had he been pressed. He is still under 19 years of age. He won the 120 hurdles in fine style. It was due to his performance that the E. B. S. Ry. easily won the Minto Challenge Shield. His younger brother won the high jump in the schools' competition in the 5 feet 2 inches; the 220 yard race in 23 4-5 seconds, which is a school record, and the 440 yards, also in record time, namely 52 1-5 secs. He promises to be as great a winner as Norman Pritchard. He won the Schools' challenge shield for St. Xavier's, who have annexed it now for seven years in succession. Sergeant Miller is probably the best sprinter in the British Army to-day, and has won the Sir George White Challenge Shield for the Royal Irish Rifles for two years in succession. Other notable

SERVICES COMMISSION.

SEVERE CRITICISM IN "THE TIMES."

True Function not Racial Comparison.

UNSUITED FOR ENQUIRY ON COURTS.

Qualifications of Indian Administrators.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 25.

An article in the *Times* to-day criticises the Public Services Commission, declaring that it is taking too narrow a conception of its objects. The article says the reports of the sittings of the Commission lead to the conclusion that, unless the Commission's methods are drastically altered, they may cause a serious increase in racial bitterness.

After quoting the terms of reference as seeming on the surface admirable, the article emphasizes the point that the Commission has not to confine its enquiries to the Covenanted Service.

The article refers, as being mischeivous, to the manner of putting to a witness questions, the purport of which is, "Do you think the Indian is as good a man as the Englishman?" The writer considers that these vague, wounding questions serve no useful purpose.

They will certainly not lead to the reform of existing defects. Alluding to the enquiry into the working of the Indian Courts, the article repeats that such enquiry can only be conducted by English judges of great eminence. The writer thinks that the investigation of the Commission touching Indian Courts should be severely restricted.

A FALSE NOTE.

The writer considers that Lord Islington in his opening speech struck a false note. The true functions of the Commissioners do not lie in the direction of discussions of relative mental and moral qualities of the two races, with which some of most important problems in connection with executive administrations have nothing to do. The Commission remains wholly oblivious of many grave questions, including the question whether the developing needs of India now require that members of the Covenanted Service should be specialists almost from the beginning, or whether the old tradition, feasible enough a century ago, that the Indian administrator should be a handy man, able to turn his talents in any direction, should be preserved.

THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

Leave Granted by Bench of Four Judges.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Arnold case was heard by Lord Haldane, Lord Robertson, Lord Shaw and Lord Moulton. Counsel for the petitioner were Sir Robert Finlay and Mr. Clarence Hamlyn. The arguments lasted for three and a half hours.

Sir Robert Finlay reviewed the circumstances, and said there was no doubt that Mr. Arnold took a strong view with regard to the proceedings before the magistrate, and published articles making charges against Mr. Andrews. He had not only expressed strong opinions as to the conduct of the case, but had also made charges of fact, but the defence was that the imputations were made in good faith and were intended for the public good. There was no suggestion that they were animated by personal malice. Mr. Arnold did not know either Mr. Andrews or Capt. Finnie. No further investigation had yet been made of the charge against Capt. McCormack. Sir Robert Finlay contended that Sir Charles Fox was wrong in his construction of the law of rape and libel. Sir Charles had emphasised the facts bearing against Arnold and had not given sufficient weight to the circumstances in his favour, or to medical evidence that might have been called.

Lord Haldane gave judgment, saying that their lordships granted special leave to appeal. It seemed that a case had been made out of denial of natural justice, as laid down in the rulings of the Privy Council.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Lord Haldane, giving judgment yesterday in the case of Mr. Arnold of Rangoon, concluded by saying: "We think enough has been said to make it right that there should be further enquiry. You will understand that in saying this we express not the slightest opinion."

Mr. Dunne, representing the Crown, said he quite understood that in the circumstances, it was his duty not to address their Lordships.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Pankhurst Arrested for Incitement.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been arrested. She will be charged at Epsom with incitiog to blow up Mr. Lloyd George's house.

At a great Suffragist meeting held in the London Pavilion this afternoon, the announcement of the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst led to uproarious scenes, due to the presence of a strong hostile element.

It was also announced that Miss Lenton, who was in custody in connection with the Kew Gardens fire, had been released in a state of collapse brought on by a hunger-strike.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Epsom Court was crowded to-day on the occasion of the appearance of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst was greeted with cheers and "boos." Formal evidence was given, and the prisoner was remanded and released on bail of £700 on promising to refrain from incitement to law-breaking or attending public meetings.

MR. JOHN BURNS' WARNING.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Mr. John Burns, speaking at Batterses, yesterday, referring to the Suffragettes, said, "We are going to do our best to break down this tyranny of organised blackguardism." It was in the interest of the democracy, he added, to terminate this despotism immediately.

MAWSON EXPEDITION.

Two Members Killed in the Antarctic.

SEVEN OTHERS ICE-BOUND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, FEB. 25.

Dr. Mawson's Antarctic expedition reports that Lieut. Minnis and Mertz are dead, and that Dr. Mawson and six others have missed the relief ship and will be compelled to spend another winter in the Antarctic.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 25.

Dr. Mawson himself, in a wireless message to the Governor-General, says that by means of expeditions in sledges, he has opened up new land east and west of Commonwealth Bay, and obtained important data in connection with a number of stations in the proximity of the Magnetic Pole.

The message concludes that it is probable that "six of my staff and myself will be unavoidably detained another year." Dr. Mawson also sent a message to King George.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 25.

Lord Denman has received wireless message from Dr. Mawson via Mcquarie Island, announcing two deaths among the members of the expedition, but stating that all the others were well. After the receipt of the above message, a further one was received from Professor David, from Adelie Land, saying the expedition had been most successful in its sledging operations and that Dr. Mawson and six other men had missed the "Aurora," "owing to unfortunate circumstances." The message adds they will probably winter in Adelie Land.

THE SCOTT DISASTER.

Special Honour Granted to the Widow.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

King George has granted Mrs. Scott the same rank and precedence as if her husband had been nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, as he would have been if he had survived.

Lady Scott has cabled to her brother in Birmingham that she has heard of her husband's death. She adds that her health is good.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday Lord Curzon, in a panegyric of Scott and his comrades, referring to the conjectures as to the cause of the disaster, said it would be a cruel injustice to and unwarrantable suspicion to the burden of sorrow and suffering already laid on the afflicted men.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Criticism by General Beyers.

JOHANNESBURG, FEB. 24.

Speaking before the Women's Branch of the South African party, General Beyers, commander-in-chief of the Defence Forces, said he trusted that the public would show the same interest in the training camps as had been shown in England. Alluding to the British Territorials, he declared that he was surprised at the authorities proceeding on the present system. They placed themselves in a false position, when they relied on that force. He was unable to understand why they did not take Lord Roberts' advice. It was much better to introduce a measure of compulsion, by which no man in the country could evade his military duties.

PORTUGAL'S RELATIONS.

Statement by the Foreign Minister.

LISBON, FEB. 25.

In the Chamber yesterday the Foreign Minister denied the rumours of negotiation between Britain and Germany on the subject of Portugal. He said that the British Government had no intention of concluding any agreement which might affect the sovereignty and integrity of Portugal and her Colonies. No such agreement existed between Britain and Germany. No negotiations with that object had been opened.

The Minister added that the German Government repudiated the suggestion that it had ever thought of interfering with Portugal's sovereign rights.

THE WAR.

Bulgaria formally accepts Mediation.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Bulgaria has accepted mediation in the difficulty with Rumania.

SOFIA, FEB. 25.

Heavy snow everywhere at the front will prevent military operations for some days.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

The Ottoman Consul-General has received the following telegram from the Foreing Office, Constantinople to-day:—"Sublime Porte, Constantinople, 24th February, 17h 30m.—On the 23rd instant no remarkable events anywhere."

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Ninety-Five Federals Shot in One Batch.

EL PASO, FEB. 25.

Ninety-five Mexican Federal volunteers revolted as a protest against the killing of ex-President Madera. They were taken out one by one, and shot against a wall. The majority displayed great courage and refused to be blindfolded.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Ex-President Madero's father and three other relatives have sailed from Vera Cruz for Cuba. They were not molested.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

THE MENACE OF THE AIR.

Airships from the North Sea in England.

OPERATION OF NEW ACT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Persistent and reliable reports have been received, based on the statements of reliable witnesses, of mysterious airships cruising from the North Sea nightly over the north and south of England.

It transpires that these reports coincide with the official announcement of two long distance flights made by Zeppelin airships, including a wonderful voyage of 1,065 miles in thirty-one hours.

Great prominence is being given to Germany's air fleet, consisting of thirty-six dirigibles, of which twenty are capable of crossing and re-crossing the North Sea without renewing fuel.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The papers to-day make a feature of the nocturnal visits of airships, which have been recently reported. They publish details of the German fleet of dirigibles, and compare Britain's defencelessness with Germany's strength.

The German newspapers ridicule the recent reports, and declare that it is impossible for even the most powerful Zeppelin airship secretly to visit England without being discovered.

It is stated that the Committee of Imperial Defence, presided over by Mr. Asquith, has begun a new enquiry into the problem of invasion, in view of the changed conditions since the last enquiries, in 1904 and 1908. The present experts are said to be Prince Louis of Battenberg and Sir John French. The investigation for the first time will embrace the possibility of co-operation of airships with warships above and below water.

The *Morning Post* says the recent Act with regard to aircraft will be most strictly enforced. When the whole scheme is issued, it will be found that the prohibited areas are most numerous. Officers will be fully empowered to deal with visitors. International aviation competitors in England will, in future, be given no latitude with respect to such areas, and the question of private aerodromes in Britain will be thoroughly investigated

BOXING.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

At the National Sporting Club last night, "Matt" Wells defeated "Hughie Mehegan" on points in a twenty-round contest for a purse of one thousand pounds.

DANISH ROYALTY.

BERLIN, FEB. 25.

The King and Queen of Denmark, who are at present on a visit to the German Emperor and Empress, met with a grand reception here. Their Majesties are lodging in the Castle.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The deaths are announced of the Marquis of Sligo, and of Major-General J. H. Rocke.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The death is announced of Mr Stanley Gibbons, the well-known stamp-dealer.

The death is announced of Mr. Cyril Longden, formerly Inspector-General of Police in Ceylon and Madras.

[Henry Relick Broowne, D.L., the 5th Marquess of Sligo, was born in 1831. He was educated at Rugby and Haileybury. In 1855, he married Catherine Henvietta Dicken. He served in the Bengal Civil Service from 1851 to 1886 to 1886 and succeeded his brother in the later in 1903. He owed 114,900 areas of land. His son and heir is the Earl of Altamont.]

[Major.—Gen. James Harwood Rocke, C. B. was born in 1839. He war a son of the Rev. R. Rocke, Rector of Staverton, Northamtonshire. He was educated at Rugby. In 1857, he married Philippa Maria Denham. He joined the 2nd Queen's Regt. in 1848, and served in the Kaffir war, 1851-52. He also fought in the New Zealand war, 1863-66. He was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet of a Lieut.-Col. He served as Deputy Judge Advocate-General with the spank of a Brig.—Gen. in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, where, he was again mentioned in despatches, and was awarded the C. B. and 2nd class Meljidie. He was Ins-pector General of Recruiting from 1887 to 1891.]

THEOSOPHIST'S COMPLAINT

The Libel Charge Against "The Hindu."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 25.

Before Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Oosman Sahib the further hearing of the case brought by Mr. Schwarz of the Theosophical Society's headquarters at Adyar against the *Hindu*, for defamation, was proceeded with to-day. The Hon. Mr. J. Richmond sought permission to file as exhibits issues of the *Hindu* of the 28th December 1910, and the 26th February 1911, and one or two others. Counsel submitted that he wanted to do this in order to prove malice on the part of the *Hindu*, because in December 1910 the reporter of the *Hindu* had been refused admission to the lecture at Adyar. The paper had raked up a forgotten controversy about Mr. Leadbeater Counsel submitted that he was entitled to file articles which had appeared in the paper before the libel complained of, one of which referred to the Theosophical Society as a huge snare.

Mr. Venkatara Malyer denied there was any malice on the part of the Editor of the *Hindu* against the Theosophical Society. The articles which the prosecution wanted to file could not prove malice on the part of the *Hindu* against the Theosophical resident of Adyar. One of the articles sought to be filed was the comment on the small extract from a Parsi weekly journal, published in Bombay. The publication of this in the *Hindu* showed no malice whatsoever and the editor had only discharged his legitimate duties by drawing the attention of his readers to the important controversy regarding the Theosophical Society which was going on at the time in Bombay.

After some further arguments his Worship ruled in favour of the Hon. Mr. Richmond.

CORLASS-BANDMANN SUIT.

Address by the Plaintiff's Counsel.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATINOS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

The hearing of the Corlass-Bandmann case was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, when counsel on both sides addressed the Court.

Mr. Garth, on behalf of Mr. Bandmann submitted that it was admitted that there had been an agreement between the parties by which plaintiff undertook to play soubrette parts and to attend rehearsals whenever called upon. It was admitted that the plaintiff had been asked to attend the rehearsal of "Night Birds," but had refused. There was evidence that the song of Ilka Azilku, as cut could have been sung by the plaintiff and that her refusal to attend the rehearsal amounted to a breach of contract, and she had been rightly dismissed.

Mr. Norton, addressing the Court on behalf of Miss Corlass, said that the onus lay on Mr. Bandmann to justify the dismissal. Yet he had not the physical or moral courage to go into the witness-box. He dared to suggest that Miss Corlass was not speaking the truth, and had not the courage to come there and say so on oath. Before the engagement Mr. Bandmann was in a tight place and Miss Corlass, knowing that, insisted on terms she had never had before. For the first time she got £20 a week from Bandmann, who was not the sort of man to give it without feeling it. Then Mr. Bandmann got hold of Miss Hill, and the opportunity came to make a large financial reduction by getting rid of Miss Corlass. The letter of February 5th was disingenuous. It was an attempt to throw dust in his Lordship's eyes. The terms on which he then offered to take her back were an insult to her. The alleged quarrels between Mr. Coyne and Miss Corlass had nothing to do with the case. Mr. Coyne had been rude to her and had never apologised. She was right in Bombay in refusing to rehearse her solo songs. When Mr. Bandmann reached Bombay he was impregnated with Miss Hill and refused to see Miss Corlass. Mr. Bandmann landed on the 21st November, reinvigorated by the beautiful seabreezes from Aden, and with his full Company round him to minister to his smallest wants (laughter). He must have been forewarned by Mr. Coyne and Mr. Smith, with the result that he refused to see her.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Do you suggest that Mr. Coyne and Mr. Smith tried to get rid of Miss Corlass? Are you prepared to say that it was pre-arranged to get rid of Miss Corlass?

Mr. Norton: No, I should not like to make that statement against Mr. Smith and Mr. Coyne. Mr. Bandmann arrived with his Company with the desire to terminate his contract with Miss Corlass as soon as possible. He did get this idea into his head that business was to be discussed.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: It seems rather to me that he knew of the unpleasantness between Mr. Coyne and Miss Corlass, and that he was anxious to avoid any discussion of it.

Mr. Norton: That is quite clear.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Suppose he was anxious to avoid discussion with Miss Corlass about these matters, then we find that Miss Corlass is out of temper to a certain extent and he naturally resents it. Then we come to Calcutta and there is this rehearsal on the 3rd December. We approach the matter from where they stand. Miss Corlass, out of temper with Mr. Coyne, and Mr. Coyne resenting it, and Mr. Bandmann standing aloof to see how matters turn out.

Mr. Norton: I wish to resist any suggestion that Miss Corlass threw up her part because she did not like Mr. Coyne. Miss Hill was asked to take Ilka's part before the dismissal.

Continuing, Mr. Norton said that his case was that the Company was called upon to play "Night Birds" unpurgated, not as altered by Mr. Stamford not as sugared and watered by Mr. Coyne but as composed by Strauss. Miss Hill had completely given away the defence. Mr. Stamford did not wish his salary to be revealed and naturally on that slender salary he had to do the whole of orchestration of twenty-five pieces which was larger than the repertoire of any Company in England, and for that he received ten shillings a week More than Miss Hill.

Discussing the evidence of the witnesses, Mr. Norton said that Miss Vivian had been obviously recalling a story she had learnt by heart from Mr. Stamford. Miss Hill had come to Court under different circumstances.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Your suggestion is that she was tutored by Bandmann?

Mr. Norton: Absolutely. She swore that she had copied out cuts from the conductor's score which was on the piano.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: The result is that she had not supported Stamford—That is a charitable way of putting it.

Is it worth while going into that? I will not press the subject further, because I don't wish to hurt her more than absolutely necessary. There is nothing in the plaint about cuts. I say all the evidence about December 3rd has been conceded. He submitted that Miss Corlass was entitled to £20 a week for the average number of weeks played by the Company during the past three years with first class hotel expenses during her stay in Calcutta, and first-class fare to Colombo.

His Lordship intimated that he would deliver judgment next Monday.

PURDAHNASHIN MISSION.

Purchase of Needlework by the Queen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 25.

The good work started by Lady Leslie Porter, when in India, on behalf of poor purdahnashin women of Lucknow, has just received signal impetus by the news that her Majesty the Queen-Empress has purchased some of the women's needlework and sent a message of appreciation to the workers.

The work was started by Lady Porter in 1892, at the instance of Sir James LaTouche. The woman relieved are all Mahomedans of the better class. A begum was engaged to go round and teach them embroidery and distribute work. Mrs. Piggott is now in charge of the organisation.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 25.

In the Bank of Burma case to-day, Mr. DeGlanville objected to Mrs. Mower's account being put in, on the ground that the presumption that the husband was responsible for his wife's actions and that her transactions with a bank must be carried on with the consent and under the advice of her husband, was not justified by law or by knowledge of the world, or of human nature.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 25.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at 10 a. m. this morning at Vicereral Lodge from Dehra Dun. Sir Valentine Chirol arrived at Viceregal Lodge as a guest of their Excellencies.

In spite of his long journey from Dehra today, the Viceroy was able to attend the Horse Show here this afternoon, and everyone was pleased to see his Excellency looking himself again.

He is thinner, but has a good colourand is evidently fast regaining his health and spirits.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

The Miners and Syndicalism.

THE NATIONAL STRIKE MOVEMENT.

III.

"It is entirely wrong for the Unionists to enter into agreements with the masters. The object of the unions is to wage the class-war and to take every opportunity of scoring against the enemy." These are cardinal principles of Syndicalist action, and obviously they connote a repudiation of methods of concilation in Labour disputes, save such as may be enforced by the stronger sides. They are the principles advocated in Great Britain by the founder and President of the Industrial Syndicalist Education League, the body which is propagating the new faith among British trade unionists. The members of the League are probably not numerous but they are exceedingly active and very much in earnest. The importance of an organisation is to be gauged not only by the numbers of its professed adherents but by the impression it makes on the minds of the multitude. It is little more than two years since the Syndicalist League was founded at Manchester, yet both the attendance at the inaugural conference and the subsequent history of the movement attest the fact that large numbers of working men were in the mood to approve the Syndicalist teaching. The Taff Vale dispute had contributed to the formation of a Labour Party in the House of Commons, but the Osborn judgment had demonstrated that the political power of the Unions might be undermined. A spirit of unrest was abroad, and the strikes of 1910 revealed an increasing disposition on the part of the organised workers to act regardless not only of agreements but of their nominal leaders. Syndicalism was then at work in various parts of the country, but its exponents found their great opportunity in the strike of the Cambrian coal miners in the Rhondda valley.

Oddly enough the Mauchester Conference, held for the formation of the Syndicalist League, took place in the same month that witnessed the excesses of the South Wales colliers at Tonypandy. The present writer was on the spot during those serious disturbances. He saw the miners fight with the police, and later saw them wreck and loot the whole of the shops in the centre of the town. In a fairly extensive experience of scenes of popular tumult he had seen nothing to equal this outbreak of anarchy and of sheer wanton destructiveness. Yet neither he nor any other observer realised at that moment the precise nature of the forces that underlay the upheaval. As events have since developed it seems that the Cambrian Miners' Strike may be noted as marking the clear emergence of Syndicalism as a factor to be reckoned with in the older British trade unions. Mr. Tom Mann, the president and organiser of the Syndicalist Education League, has acknowledged that he owes some degree of inspiration to the Industrial Unionists of America and to Mr. Eugene V. Debs. "Industrial Unionism" was, until quite recently, the sole American brand of Syndicalism and it was represented by the organisation known as the "Industrial Workers of the World." The members of the I. W. W. are of opinion that the old Trade Unions are incapable of further evolution and must be supplanted by an entirely new and revolutionary labour movement. Within the last few months, however, a new organisation—the Syndicalist League of North America—has come into existence. Its purpose is to endeavour to revolutionise the old unions. This is the policy of the English Syndicalists but emissaries of the I. W. W. as well as of the French confederation of Labour assisted to turn the thoughts of the miners of Great Britain to the possibilities of direct action on the large scale. They were aided by the failure of the South Wales colliers to obtain what they wanted by sectional strikes even though the men held out for nearly twelve months.

Since the Cambrian dispute must hereafter be held to have marked the opening of a new chapter in industrial history, a brief reference to it here may not be out of place. It began with trouble at the Ely Pit of the Cambrian Colliery Company over the rate of pay for the working of a new and rather unsatisfactory coal seam. About seventy men complained that the rate was inadequate, and failing to come to an agreement with the management, they ceased work. Other men came out and at neighbouring pits belonging to the same company or the "combine" in which the Cambrian was the dominant concern, the colliers either made demands similar to those of the Ely men or struck work in sympathy with them. Ultimately eleven thousand men were on strike and long before they returned to work the ordinary British householder began to understand that the collier had a serious grievance which he described as the "abnormal places" question. The Rhondda miners fought stubbornly, and rejected the terms of settlement agreed to between the employers and the Federation. The struggle lasted for eleven months and then the resources of the South Wales Federation having become exhausted and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain having stopped its contributions towards strike-pay, the men resumed work under the terms of an agreement they had previously repudiated.

Naturally they went back in a bad temper. They were bitterly chagrined that the Miners Federation of Great Britain had not declared a national strike, and their annoyance was not allayed by the manner in which the Syndicalists pointed the moral of the strike. They were greatly dissatisfied with some of their old leaders, and at the first opportunity they showed feelings in this respect by electing extreme Socialists to the Federation Executive in place of more moderate officials. Mr C.B. Stanton, the leader of the strikers in Aberdare Valley, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn and other popular exponents of an aggressive Unionism justified the confidence reposed in them. They knew what the Welsh colliers wanted, and as members of the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, they witnessed the speedy conversion of that body to their way of thinking. The "abnormal places" question was a difficulty in other parts of the country, besides South Wales, but the agitation of its settlement quickly developed into the demand for a minimum wage. In this, Wales and Durham were wholeheartedly supported by the miners of Scotland. And the result is a matter of common knowledge, it may be urged that the steps by which the Miners' Federation of Great Britain were induced first to consider the question of a minimum wage, secondly to make it a question for national action, and thirdly to alter their rules so that resort to the general strike in support of a single district might be facilitated, were not directly suggested by the Syndicalists. But it is undeniable that the men who persuaded the Federation to travel along these lines were the extreme Socialists, and that every step taken up to the movement of the Government's intervention was in accordance with a policy which had been persistently advocated by the more violent of the South Wales miners. Though they were beaten in the Rhondda, and obliged to accept an agreement on which the South Wales coal-owners afterwards based their opposition to the minimum wage proposals, the national strike, in so far as it represented a victory for everybody, was a triumph for the Welsh colliers and especially for the resolutionary Socialist committed to direct action and the rest of the Syndicalist tactics.

One need not refer to pamphlets like "The Miners' Next Step" to indicate the impression which the theories of the industrial Unionists had made on the men's minds. That precious production was designed to show how by "Ca Canny" and other methods the pits might be made so improfitable for the owners that they would be glad to let them pass into the hands of the workers. There is much more definite evidence that the policy which the Miners' Federation came to adopt—much against the will of the old-fashioned officials—was in all respects identical with the policy devised and advocated by the Syndicalists. The Rhondda Valley trouble had been preceded by other serious disputes which had threatened to involve the whole South Wales coal fieid. In the last of these a general stoppage had been averted at fifty-five minutes past the eleventh hour by an agreement which was accepted by the men's representatives only, because the South Wales Federation was not assured of the sympathy of England and Scotland, and was not in a position to fight alone. That experience left a bitter memory—how bitter may be realised by reference to a remarkable piece of writing called "The Miners' Hope." There the midnight agreement is described as a sentence of "five years' penal servitude. But this same pamphlet adumbrates the course of action which ultimately produced the six weeks' national strike and the Miners' Minimum Wage Act. Perhaps there is a special significance in the fact that "The Miners' Hope" appeared as an article in the issue of the "Industrial Syndicalist" for November 1910, the very month when Tonypandy became a byword and the Syndicalist Education League came into existence.

Arguing from the experience of failure, the writer of this contribution to Syndicalist literature urged that new methods and new men were needed to make the Miners' Union, a potent organisation. "We must prepare for action" he wrote, "while we shall find, possibly, that conciliation has its uses for us, just as diplomacy has for a nation, yet behind that diplomacy there must be force—force strongly organised, conscious of its mission and its strength—force so applied and driven home by constantly increasing pressure that the masters will have to give to force what they deny to justice. We must organise in such a way that no matter how few men are involved at first, if a principle is at stake, we must make the area of the struggle rapidly larger and larger until such vast interests are involved as to compel a settlement in our favour. . . . . We must see to it that such alterations are effected in our methods that if it be only one man concerned, who has suffered an injustice, when his case has been considered constitutionally, automatically the whole strength of the organisation will be behind him to effect a prompt and just settlement." It was urged that when a man had a grievance in respect of which action became necessary, his employer should be notified that "unless his case is settled in seven days, the whole of the collieries under his control will be stopped; that, at the end of a further seven days, if the dispute is not settled the whole of the district will be called out, and that, failure at the end of a further seven days, will result in the whole of the Federation being out." Such a policy, it was argued would inevitably bring disruption into the employers' ranks, especially if there were embodied with it the principle of demanding concessions on behalf of all the men brought into the fight at each stage. Finally, we have the significant declaration that, if the policy of automatically increating pressure and increasing demands were linked up with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in place of Rule 20 (concerning joint defensive action), the colliers would have created a power which would at least equal their masters'.

"It is not difficult to imagine the time" adds the pamphleteer "when this or a similar policy, having been justified by its results to the miners will be adopted by other industries, and a further step forward will be taken toward making the general strike a possibility instead of a vague dream." Perhaps events developed more rapidly than the prophet foresaw or it may be that he knew more than he cared to tell. At any rate outsiders understood little of what was happening. But in little more than a year after the appearance of "The Miners' Hope," the policy it indicated has been put into action by the whole of the coal producers of Great Britain, after startling experiments had been made with it by the workers engaged in the transport services on land and sea. In the meantime, too, South Wales had passed through the ordeal of an eleven months' strike that was held to have proved the ineffectiveness of sectional stoppages.

J. G.

[Previous articles in this series appeared in our issues of Feb. 12 and 20.]

THE AGRA MURDER TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEB. 25.

The trial of Lieut. Clark and Mrs. Fulham, charged with attempted murder and the murder of Mr. Fulham, will commence tomorrow before the Chief Jutice.

The second case in which Lieut. Clark and Mrs. Fulham are charged with abetting the murder of Mrs. Clark, and four Indians with the murder of Mrs. Clark, will commence on the 10th March, probably before Mr. Justice Tudball.

Mr. C. Ross Alston and Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, will appear for the Crown. Messrs. Hamilton and Sorabji will defend Mrs. Fulham and Messrs. Allen-Howard and Chiene will defend Lieut. Clark.

EVACUATION OF TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

Another batch of Chinese soldiers arrived yesterday afternoon from Tibet. The party consisted of 22 officers, 185 men, 6 followers, 59 women, and 6 children.

Some bore marks of injuries inflicted by the Tibetans. Their appearance and dress indicated privations suffered on their way to India.

They were conveyed to the steamer "Dilwara" bound for Shanghai. From there they will be taken to Skechuan, their native country.

CAPT. C. L Marr, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Medical Storekeeper to Government, Lahore Cantonment, vice Major A. A Gibbs, I.M.S., proceeding on eight months' leave. Capt. E. S. Smith, I. M. S., selected to undergo a course of training in the Serological Work under Lt.-Col. W. W. Sutherland, I.M.S.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Amended Extradition Bill Passed.

OPIUM MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 25.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presided. There was a fair attendance of members and a sprinkling of visitors, which included all the prominent members of the Royal Commission. Among the absentee members were Sir Charles Armstrong, Nawab Sayed Muhammad, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Monteath, and Mr. Meugens.

The proceeding began with the swearing-in of members, and Messrs. G. K. Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjea, Rajah Khushal Pal Singh, Mr. J. O. Arbuthnot, and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., took the oath of allegiance.

Replying to Sir G. M. Chitnavis' request for the publication of the correspondence relative to the suspension of the opium sales, Mr. Gillan declined to publish the correspondence, which was of a confidential nature. Replying to another question suggesting the advance of loans to the Banks concerned in the opium trade from the surplus on Government securities, Mr. Gillan replied in the negative.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Extradition Bill and pass the measure. In doing so, Reginald gave facts and figures for nine years, showing that the apprehension felt in Bombay was groundless. He also dwelt upon the changes made by the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim said:—

Sir,—we owe it to the conciliatory attitude of the hon. member in charge of Law and the hon. the Foreign Secretary, that the Bill now before the Council contains provisions, which, though not meeting the arguments put forward by the Bombay memorialists, are demonstrative of the earnest desire of Government to minimise the chances of abuse of the large powers given to Feudatory States under the Bill. Judging from the spirit shown by Government, the hope is not extravagant that any such abuse in future will move them to undertake a more equitable amendment of the Extradition Law. Government are, perhaps, justified in evincing a reluctance to take seriously the alarmist apprehensions of injurious consequences; and, when State considerations appear to counsel the extension of the application of the Extradition Act to the presidency towns, we should accept the change for the time being, and be thankful for the concessions made. Our acquiescence on the present occasion will give point to our future appeal to Government for a thorough overhaul of the whole law, on proof of injustice under the Amended Act.

Sir, the Bill has emerged from the Select Committee with improvements equitable and important enough to secure for it the support of the Council. The hon. members will be pleased to note that sub-clause (2) of clause 2, and clause 3 of the Bill, effect a material change in the preliminary procedure. They are intended to be safeguards. Whether the practical effect will be much, is another matter, but they are inserted in the Bill by way of compromise. Government is obviously convinced of the necessity of checks, and that is a point gained. I wish, more comprehensive changes could be made in Select Committee, but under the peculiar situation, I had to be content with what I got. I have further been assured in Select Committee that Government will, by rule, expunge the words or otherwise, in rule 4 of the rules framed under the Extradition Act of 1903, and make it obligatory upon the Political Agent to satisfy himself that there is a "prima facie" case by a regular judicial inquiry. It would certainly have been better if provision to that effect had been made in the Bill itself, but difficulties of a technical kind, which do not appeal to the lay mind, appear to have suggested the course Government wants to adopt. This is a substantial concession to public opinion, for which we are indebted to the hon. members in charge, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Foreign Secretary. But sir, all said the safeguards inserted in Select Committee will, in my humble opinion, provide a weak protection. In the first place, accused persons, as a rule, hesitate to make statements at the initial stages of the proceedings, and that for the best and soundest of reasons. The fact that such statements may be used at subsequent trials outside British India, will only inspire greater caution. Few people will, in the result, avail themselves of the opportunity of submitting explanations before extradition, to enable the Chief Presidency Magistrate to move the local Government for their release. In the next place, it is too much to hope that the Chief Presidency Magistrate will be inclined to go up to Government on behalf of an accused person, merely on an examination of the facts, as stated by the prosecution, and the statement recorded by him under clause 2, sub-clause (2) of the Bill. I have little hope that clause 3 will be invoked successfully by the accused to any large extent. All the same, as pointed out, we must watch developments and allow time to show the reality of the fears entertained by the Bombay memorialists. I, accordingly, support the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Malik Oomar Hyat Khan followed, and said that the old Act had worked well and the changes made by the Select Committee were unnecessary. He complimented the Political Officers, who were quible to shift evidence.

Mr. Jinnah strongly criticised the Bill, and said he was not satisfied with it.

Sir Henry MacMahon explained what precautions existed in the case of political offices. He emphatically said that Political Officers, from the nature of their work, gained wide judicial experience. He said the apprehension of Mr. Jinnah and others was unfounded.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying, criticised Mr. Jinnah's suggestion and drew his attention to the fact that no hardship had been experienced in practice. He held that the utmost concession had been made in Select Committee and nothing more could be given without destroying the procedure. He complained that Mr. Jinnah had given no notice of his intention to move the amendment.

Mr. Jinnah claimed he was entitled to move the amendment under the rules, provided no member objected.

The Vice-President having read the rule, Malik Oomar Hyat Khan objected.

Mr. Jinnah again rose to move the amendment, when Sir William Vincent rose to a point of order.

Mr. Jinnah explained he had no intention to move the amendment, but urged the Home Member to accept his suggestion.

Sir Reginald Craddock having briefly spoken, the Bill, as amended by the Committee, was passed.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

Mr. Ali Imam then asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report of the Official Trustees Bill, and explained the principal changes made by the Committee.

The Bill was passed without discussion. Rai Sita Nath Roy wanted to move an amendment. The Vice-President ruled that he was too late and out of order.

Mr. Ali Imam next took the Select Committee's report on the Administrator-General's Bill, and explained the changes made by the Committee in respect of clause 21, sub-clause 29. Another important change was in clause 32, which dealt with Administrators of petty States. He also referred to clause 40.

Rai Sita Nath Roy proposed an amendment to the effect that bankers and merchants should be eligible for the Administrator-Generalship, but the Law Member pointed out, he was just too soon, as that was not the stage at which amendments were being moved. Mr. Ali Imam asked the Council to pass the Bill.

Mr. Sita Nath Roy having explained his amendment, the Law Member pointed that, although he had given no timely notice, he would not take shelter under a technical objection. He was absolutely unable, however, to accept the amendment, which was negative.

The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Clark presented the Select Committee's report on the Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's Baronetcy Bill and explained that, owing to the absence of Sir Charles Armstrong, his name did not appear among the signatories of the report of

the Select Committee. The Bill was then passed.

Mr. Ghaznavi took the opportunity of eulogising the services of Sir Currimbhoy to his country.

Mr. Jinnah presented the report of the Select Committee on the Wakf Bill and said that he would not say anything at that stage.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved :—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that all papers, including the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the one hand, and between the Government of India and Provincial Governments and Administrations on the other, relating to the scheme outlined by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, last July, on the subject of the extension of primary education in this country, be laid on the table of the Council.

Mr. Gokhale, in doing so, referred to the recent resolution of the Government of India, which he characterized as the third landmark in the educational policy of the Government of India. He then recalled the discussions which had taken place in the Council during the past three years and dwelt upon the Hon. Mr. Montagu's Budget statement of last year, and also to Sir Harcourt Butler's speech on the Primary Education Bill. He asked the Government of India to reconcile these views and produce their programme. He said he was not particular about the official correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the one hand, and the Imperial and Local Governments on the other, but urged that they were entitled to the production of a programme. About the progress of primary education, to which the Government was now committed, he asked the Education Member to inform the Council, in how many years he proposed to cover the ground. He called for a definite programme, both regarding the time and cost. He himself reckoned the time, and reckoned five or six crores would be wanted. In conclusion, he referred to the King-Emperor's words in the new Resolution, and urged that the educational policy should be followed without a break, taxation or no taxation.

SIR H. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler in replying to Mr. Gokhale's resolution said:—

Sir,—I must first of all thank the Hon. Mr. Gokhale for his kindly references to myself and to my department, and for the warm terms in which he has spoken of the resolution on educational progress and policy that appeared in last Saturday's Gazette. I value those words the more because we are separated on a cardinal principle of policy. Mr. Gokhale would rely for the progress of education on the introduction of the principle of compulsory attendance. We think that it is premature to consider the introduction of such a policy and we prefer to rely on the extension of the principle of voluntary attendance.

I look upon the Hon. gentleman as an ally, a rather troublesome, I may say, prodding and a goading ally, and I am very sorry that I have on this occasion to refuse him the information, for most of the imformation, for which he asks. What he asks is this. He says if the pregramme is to be achieved, tell us how and when it is to be achieved. What do you mean by such expression as a not distant future? Bad finance or good finance, we must have money for education. I do not think that I need argue at any very great length on the financial difficulties of laying down a policy now which will commit posterity. That, Sir (to the president) would be your province. But I must make some general observation on the points which would render any such action imprudent from the point of view of finance. By a merciful dispensation of providence we have had a succession of good years. But fat years are often succeeded in India by lean years, and occasionally a bad famine devastates the land and all the energies of Government have then to be devoted to the rescuing of human life and to the mitigation of human suffering. The country is still in the main dependent on agriculture. In your words, Sir, the budget is a gamble in rain. Hon. Members have short memories in matters of finance sometimes. But only in the year 1901-1909 that is five years ago, the Budget anticipatek a surplus, and we had to face a deficit of 3 1-3 millions sterling. There are very special reasons at the present time why it is not possible to commit posterity. We have sitting at Simla, Field Marshal Lord Nicholson's Committee on Military Expenditure. The recommendations of that Committee we do not yet know. Then there is sitting in Delhi at the present moment a very important Commission presided over by Lord Islington, of which the hon. member is a part, a very important part, and I may say how very glad we all have been to meet that Commission at Delhi. It is impossible for us to disregard the possibility that the recommendations of that Commission may eventuate in a very considerable demand for increased expenditure on the Public Services of India. Then we have an obviously ambitious but wholly undeveloped sanitary policy ahead. We hear from other sides large demands for increased expenditure on railway development, and I should like to say that I look upon that railways as one of the greatest educators of the country. They cause a stire of ideas and a protest against illiteracy which is hardly inferior to the provision of schools. Also as practical men, we must recognise that the extension of organisation takes time. We have not the staff at present to carry out any very rapid extension of education at the present moment. I think I am corsect in saying that, of the grants given for the last two years, some 71 Lakhs or £500,000 sterling have not yet been disposed of. Now of course, the Government of India and the local Governments are looking to the matter, and are preparing for a great advance. But at the present moment we cannot really spend at once all the money we can get. It does not mean that the Education Department has abated its zeal or its demand one jot or tittle. It does not mean that the Finance Department under you, Mr. President, will not do all it can to assist the Education Department in carrying out the policy, but we must recognise that we have a right to ask for a little time before we elaborate a definite policy, and that we cannot as prudent financiers commit posterity to the expenditure which the reformers with whom I sympathise, with whom we all sympathise, would desire. I may say incidentally that the progress of education is really more rapid than the Rt. Hon. gentlemen would have us believe, and I shall be giving figures to the Council within a few days which will show that in the year 1911-12 there was an increase of 335,252 children in primary schools in India. I think that that is a figure much higher than any that members of this Council will believe. That is the beginning of a period of progress. The Hon. Member has referred to the statement made by his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. His Excellency the Viceroy, who has returned to-day to Delhi—and you will all be glad to here that he is now convalescent—has charged me to tell you that his interest in education is unabated and insistent. The Government of India and all local Government now fully appreciate the need for a great move forward.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea makes an appeal for the publication of the papers because, he says, if these papers are not published, there will be a feeling of want of confidence on the part of the educated public. I am sorry that so ordinary an official procedure as the refusal to publish papers with another and a higher authority should leave the Government open to any suspicion of want of confidence. I can only assure the hon. gentleman that there is no want of confidence, and I can only refer him to the Resolution which states the results of the correspondence in a form which I think is nearer than you that which could get out of the correspondence itself. But I do not rest the refusal on that. I rest it on the ordinary official ground that such correspondence is not usually published. There is no secrecy in the matter. I hope before very long—in the course of next year or so—to be able to publish definite proposals from Local Governments for a course of expansion in primary education over the next three years. Good material has been collected, but so far it is not in a form in which it can be recorded in its official practical form. The Government of India are anxious to carry the public with them. They consider that that resolution, issued on Saturday last, shows a desire to co-operate with the people. It was certainly in that spirit that it was written. I ask the Council, and I ask, outside the Council, the people of India, to beleive that that is an honest and sincere resolution, and that the Government is determined, is anxious, and earnestly and intently desirous, to make a big move forward with steadfast gaze and unfaltering footsteps towards the distant future. I beleive but in the future. You may keep your eyes upon the goal—to provide for the sons and daughters of India the same opportunities and facilities for education which are available for the sons and daughters of the Western world.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea followed, and strongly supported the resolution. He held that co-operation should precede confidence, and the Government of India would be justified in publishing the papers. He gave a retrospect of primary education and referred to Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

The Vice-President at this stage pointed out that Mr. Gokhale's Bill was not before the Council.

Mr. Banerjea, continuing, urged the necessity of the publication of a programme, and pointed out that, if more pressure of public opinion were needed, they would be wanting in their duty.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, while differing from Mr. Gokhale and the details of the educational policy, pressed for the publication of the papers.

Messrs. Rama Rai Venkataranga and M. S. Das spoke in support of the motion.

Sir Harcourt Butler spoke on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Gokhale closed the debate and expressed great disappointment at the Hon. Mr. Harcourt Butler's speech. He said, he regretted that there was no financial programme behind the educational policy.

The motion was put to the Council and negatived by 19 to 37. Malik Oomar Hyat Khan and Sardar Daljit Singh abstained from voting.

The Council adjourned to the 1st March.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

FATAL SMOKE.

Dr. Arthur Powell held a "post mortem" examination on the body of Pandu Bhicaji, a sepoy of the 101st Maharattas, who, while smoking a "chillum," fell down and died on the 9th inst., at Paltan-road.

The circumstances of his death and the evidence tendered at the inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, have already been reported.

The cause of death could not be definitely arrived at by Dr. Powell; but, from the facts that transpired during the Coroner's enquiry, it was possible for him to confirm the opinion that the "irritation of inhaling smoke into the wind-pipe would cause a spasm of the vocal chords, and might so result in sudden death."

Relying on the above opinion of Dr. Powell, the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of misadventure.

KHALASI'S DEATH.

Bhugwan Maloo (25), a khalasi on board a prow, met with an accident on Monday night, which ended fatally. He went up the mast of his vessel to tie a rope to the sail. While he was doing so, the rope gave away and he fell on deck and was killed.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

HINDU WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday concluded the inquest touching the death of Parvatiba (35), the Hindu woman, whose body had been exhumed from Worli cemetery on a complaint from her husband, who suspected Mahadeo Tukaram of having killed her while she was living with the latter at Kamatipura. The body of Paroobai was subjectedto a "post mortem" examination by Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon. Owing to the advanced state of decomposition the body had reached, it was not possible for the Surgeon to ascertain the cause of death. But so far as could be ascertained, there were no fractures or other signs of violence.

The Chemical Analyst, to whom the stomach had been sent, had also failed to detect any cause of death.

In the circumstances, the jury thought that the woman had not met her death in any suspicious manner, but that it had been due to natural causes. A verdict in support of the above was returned.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA."

The principal attractions in Maidania this week are a Cinderella Dance on Thursday, when the Band of the 14th King's Hussars will be responsible for the music, and a Fancy Dress Skating Carnival on Saturday. Another feature which is being introduced for the first time this seasons is a programme or Skating Races, for which handsome prizes are offered. There are a number of excellent skaters in Bombay, and it is to attract these that the management have introduced thisinnovation for Saturday night. In addition, prizes will be awarded to those ladies and gentlemen wearing the best and most original costume. With the material at hand in Bombay, very little trouble or ingenuity is required to turn out a suitable costume, and the Rink should present a pretty sight.

The engagement of the 14th King's Hussars is now drawing to a close. During their stay in Bombay they have made themselves very popular, and on their departure the public will miss the services of what is universally regarded as one of the best Bands in India.

JAMKHANJI EN FETE.

JAMKHANDI, Feb. 25.

A correspondent writes :—

The thread ceremony at Jamkhandi, the "munj" ceremony of Shrimant Shankarrao Appasaheb, son of Sir Parashuramrao Bhausaheb, K. C. I. E., Chief of Jamkhandi was performed with great pomp at Rhamtha near Jamkhandi early in the morning of the 23rd inst. Among the distinguished guests present were Col. F. W. Wodehouse, Resident, Kolhapur; Mrs. and Miss Wodehouse; Col. and Mrs. Pellotson; Lieut. Balasaheb Dafle of Jath; the Chief of Jath; the Raja of Mudhol; the Chief of Sangli; Sir Gangadharrao; Chief of Miraj (senior); the Chief of Miraj (junior); the Chief of Kurundwad (senior); Sardar Raste of Poona; Representatives from the other Jahagirs of Deccan, and many others of note.

The occasion was a unique one in the family history of the Chief. A natural heir to the gadi after a century is regarded as a Divine blessing. Lady Ramabaishaib entertained in person the Ranis of Mudhol and Jath, Sardar nmabaisaheb of Poona, Jigeebaisaheb of Inchalkarnji, Banubaisaheb Peshwe, and many other distinguished ladies.

CASHIER CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Mr. H. Delany, European cashier of the Ghusery Cotton Mills, was placed yesterday before the Joint Magistrate of Howrah on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 3,500 belonging to the Mills.

The case was adjourned and the accused released on bail of Rs. 5,000.

In connection with the alternative lay-outs for the new Delhi, the military authorities have been consulted as to the possible location of the permanent garrison in or near the northern area.

The Ellora Agricultural and Industrial Show, lasting three days, closed on the 25th inst. The show was a great success. All the exhibits were excellent, Mrs Braidwood, wife of the Collector, distributed over seventy prizes and the Collector gave an encouraging closing address.

On Sunday morning their Excellencies left Akhaura (Tippera, Assam-Bengal Railway) at 8-15 a. m., and arrived here at 9-30 p. m. On the way his Excellency alighted at Feni and visited the large tank, round which the Sub-divisional buildings are situated. It rained in the evening and their Excellencies did not go out. Leaving Dehri-on-Sone after dinner on Saturday night, Sir Charles Bayley and party arrived privately at Buxar. On Sunday morning after breakfast his Honour gave inrerviews to the leading non-officials of the place, and in the afternoon drove round the hospital and public buildings, and attended divine service. Yesterday morning his Honour received a public address, and laid the foundation-stone of the new hospital, to the equipment of which Sir Charles Bayley gave a donation of Rs. 2,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Dispute Over Sharing of Land Compensation.

PARTNER'S CLAIM.

The case in which Haridas Valji sued Valji, alias Chaturbhuj and others, to have it declared that the properties belonging to the family at Jamnagar and Bombay, and their business, should be declared joint family property, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court.

Messrs. Wadia and Kanga appeared for the plaintiff, Messrs. Taliyerkhan and Mirza for the first defendant and Messrs. Gupte and Chitre for the second defendant.

The defendants said that there was no family property except a house in Jamnagar, which had been mortgaged. The mortgage was paid off by the first defendant with his own money. The business belonged solely to the first defendant, and was not ancestral property. The second defendant had earned a livelihood for himself from the age of 15. They denied that the first defendant had received the second defendant's income and that the family expenses were paid out of the latter's earnings and those of the youngest brother, Popat, who had separated and had no interest in the family house at Jamnagar. There was no joint property out of which the expenses came out,

Mr. Justice Beaman, in the course of his judgment, said that the family had been split by religious difference of opinion and the litigation had been instigated and set on foot by the plaintiff's own brother. His Lordship was unable to attach any importance to oral evidence on either side. The evidence given by the first defendant and his father was considerably worse. From the accumulation of falsehood certain facts did emerge. The son, Popat, sided with his father; while the family of Valji and two sons were on the other side. It was falsely said that the family had separated long ago. But this was merely one of the falsehoods, it was common ground that certain immoveable property was in Jamnagar. In all cases of a Hindu joint family, the member of the family ought to be very careful to keep their individual earnings entirely apart from the joint fund.

Once the family had long been a joint one. Jogjihan (son) and Popat (son) had come to Bombay from Jamnagar after their father. Jogjihan was apprenticed to a shopkeeper and his earnings were very small. He began a business with Nathu. His father went to Cutch. Popat, during the early days, earned more than Jogjihan. The sister and the younger brother, Haridas, also lived and messed and worshipped together in Bombay. The firm carried on by Nathu stopped within six months of its start owing to plague having broken out. His Lordship went into the fullest details of the case and said that of two members of a family surrived and it was claimed the joint fund belonged to only one person, there would arise great difficulty.

Most of the earnings were those of the elder brother but the quantum of contribution was entirely immaterial. The defendant, in collusion with his father, had invented a defence. The whole of the defendants' case was utterly false and supported by false evidence. Jogjihan had intended the fund to be joint family property and imprinted that character upon it That conclusion was very distasteful to his Lordship, as Haridas had no moral claim on, or share in, the property. It appeared to his Lordship that the particular fund in dispute was joint family property, although the accumulation had been due almost exclusively to the skill of Jogjihan, and as joint family property, it was liable to partition. His Lordship, therefore, decreed the plaintiff's claim for partition of the properties and referred the matter to the Commissioner.

Mr. Kanga asked that a receiver should be appointed.

Mr. Justice Beaman: I cannot do that and stop the whole business.

Mr. Mirza: That will be very inconvenient.

Mr. Kanga: Who is to recover the money then? The costs of the suit must be paid by the defendants. They took a long time and fought hard.

Mr. Justice Beaman: I cannot say who fought the hardest (laughter). The costs should come from the joint family fund.

Mr. Mirza: That would be just.

Mr. Kanga: I may point out that the first and second defendants appear by two sets of attorneys and counsel, while they should have been represented by one set of counsel and attorneys. They should get one set of costs.

Mr. Justice Beaman: All those questions of costs are reserved.

Mr. Mirza wanted permission for his client to withdraw from the fund all money earned by him from the 26th February, as he had been made to furnish an undertaking not to do so pending the suit, his Lordship allowed this.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION.

The case came up up in the High Court to-day, in which Gustadji Jamshedji Bharucha of Hornby-road, Bombay, sued Sadan and Ramkrishna of Parel, and Doraiji Jamshedji Saklatwala of Mahim, praying that the first defendant might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,306 and if necessary, that the partnership might be dissolved.

Mr. Wadia, in opening the case, said that the parties had agreed to carry on in partnership, the business known as the "Lotus Industrial Works." It was provided that the land for the works, "if acquired by lease, rental, or purchase, the same could be done only with the unanimous consent of the three partners." They took on lease some land at Mahim, belonging to J. E. Saklatwala. In view of the land being acquired by the Government, the Municipality or the Improvement Trust the proportionate shares of the money received were arranged beforehand. The Improvement Trust acquired the land and the defendants sent in their claims. The sum of Rs. 3,622 was awarded, and on this the business was abandoned. The first defendant, without informing the plaintiff and the second defendant, recovered the money and granted a receipt. The plaintiff had a claim to Rs. 1,306, which he did not receive.

The first defendant admitted having received Rs. 3,266 not Rs. 3,622, from the Collector of Bombay. Though nominally a partner of the plaintiff's, he did not know him and had never seen him, having been induced to enter into the agreement by J. E. Saklatwala. The plaintiff had incurred expenses of Rs. 700 in connection with the land acquisition proceedings and other costs, and he wished to deduct the amount. He was willing that the partnership should be wound up, but the defendant said that a claim had been made against him, as a member of the partnership, by J. E. Saklatwala, of Rs. 19,660 and Rs. 5,808. The defendant contested the claims but the partnership could not be wound up till the same claims were disposed of.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the first defendant, said that the land was the same which had been before his Lordship in the case of Saklatwala. It had been bought to defraud the Improvement Trust and leased out. The lease was a fraud.

Mr. Wadia asked for costs.

Mr. Inverarity: My friend admits it to be a fraud and wants costs. My client will deposit the money with his solicitors and fight the case out.

Mr. Taleyerkhan suggested that the money should be invested in Government paper.

His Lordship ordered the case to be placed on the Long Cause board and the money, Rs. 3,266, to be deposited with the solicitors and invested in Government paper.

HOSPITAL CONTRACTOR'S DEBTS.

In the High Court, to-day, the case was disposed of, by Mr. Justice Macleod, in which Munchershaw Nusserwanji Rustomframna of Khamlatta-lane, sued Nurserwanji Rustomji Dubash, of Byculla, and Burjorji Cowasji, contractor, of Frere-road, formerly carry on business in partnership under the name and style of M. Nusserwanji Dubash and Co., to recover Rs. 10,400 paid as a loan to M. Nusserwanji Dubash and Co., to enable them to carry on a business of supplying medicines provisions, etc., to the hospitals in the Bombay Presidency. Only the first defendant appeared and he admitted the loan. For the purposes of the partnership he had, on the second defendant's authority, borrowed Rs. 10,000 from the plaintiff on the 17th February, after which the deed of partnership was executed. The sum of Rs. 5,000 was deposited, as required, with the Surgeon-General. The second defendant was aware of the deposit. The remaining Rs. 5,000 was used in the business. The partners passed ten pro-notes of Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 200. The sum of Rs. 800 was paid by the first defendant, with interest and bonus, by instalments of Rs. 200 each. The sum of Rs. 10,400 was due by the first defendant in July 1912. The Surgeon-General would repay Rs. 5,000 on the 31st March 1913, after the completion of the contract.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence of the first defendant, and Mr. Inverarity for the plaintiff, granted a decree for the sum claimed. It was also declared that the plaintiff could recover the sum of Rs. 5,000 held in deposit by the Surgeon-General when the contract would be completed, on the 31st March 1913.

POONA RACECOURSE SUIT.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao yesterday admitted the appeal filed by the Secretary of State for India, in the suit in which Mr. Cecil Gray, Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, on behalf of the Club, sued the Secretary of State, before the District Judge of Poona, for the refund of taxes assessed and realised from the Club.

The Western India Turf Club was the lessee from Government of the racecourse in Poona. The club paid Rs. 201 yearly. In 1908 the club was asked to pay Rs, 9,840 per annum as income-tax based on an annual income from certain sources of Rs. 2,46,000. Against this enhancement the Club appealed to the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, but to no effect.

In 1909, 1910, and 1911 the Club had paid Rs. 33,303, at the rate of Rs. 9,544 per annum, under protest, and filed a second appeal to the District Judge, who held that the enhanced assessment was "ultre vires," excessive, and calculated in an improper manner.

The Government now has come up to the Bombay High Court against this decision of the Poona Judge.

Their Lordships issued a notice to the Turf Club and made it returnable on the 8th April, on which, or any other subsequent date, the appeal is to be heard.

FAILURE TO SUPPLY COTTON.

The case in which the Manekji Petit Mills Company sued Shivji Khetri to recover Rs. 45,600 (the difference between the price of cotton on the date of contract and that on the last date of delivery) for failing to deliver cotton, was disposed of yesterday, by Mr. Justice Macleod, in the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Inverarity in opening the case, said that it was a suit for non-delivery of cotton under twelve different contracts.

Rustomji Jehangirji examined, said:—I am the cotton selector of the Manekji Petit and Bomenji Petit Mills, which belong to the same Company. I know the defendant, who signed the contracts in my presence. Altogether, there were twelve contracts. The time for delivery was March and April. There was no delivery in those two months. The defendant asked for time and the plaintiff Company agreed. The defendant delivered 100 bales in June. On July 4th the delivery of 1,900 bales under contract was demanded.

Ramdas Ranji, examined, said he was a cotton broker employed by the plaintiffs. The defendant had failed to deliver 1,900 bales of cotton contracted for. The rate ruling on the 6th July was Rs. 295 each bale (both kumta and savajin).

His Lordship granted a decree for Rs. 45,600, with interest, as the difference in price that the plaintiffs had had to pay for the cotton they had bought after the defendant had failed to deliver the cotton.

A SHROFF'S DEBTS.

On the 10th February last, the Official Receiver was appointed by Mr. Justice Davar to take charge of all the properties of Nagindas R. Shroff, who was heavily in debt and had repeatedly mortgaged his properties. Yesterday, a lady creditor, Dwarkabai Sudanand, appeared before Mr. Justice Macleod, and applied for the recovery of Rs. 15,000. After a long discussion, some further arrangements were made for the payment of the numerous loans and keeping of accounts. The lady gave her evidence in Court. Costs were also ordered to be paid from the assets.

CALCUTTA MOKIM AND CREDITOR.

Yesterday, the case was heard in the High Court in which Rai Badridas Mokim Bahadur Sons of Calcutta and Bombay, sued Suraj Mull and another, to recover Rs. 5,673 paid as a loan to the defendant on the security of some shares.

The second defendant, who was the father of the first defendant, had stood security. The whereabouts of the first defendant were not known, and the the second defendant had refused to accept a summons by registered post. The shares deposited as security were valueless, as the Companies to which they pertained, were under liquidation.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after hearing Mr. Wadia for the plaintiff and the evidence of a munim of Rai Badridas Bahadur, granted a decree.

LOAN SOCIETY'S CLAIM.

The case came up in the High Court to-day in which the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Ld., had sued Joseph Manuel De Silva of Bandra, a clerk in Messrs. Graham and Co., the sole surviving executor of Domingos Aleix De Silva, to recover from the assets of the deceased, Rs. 4,963 due on a mortgage. By an indenture of mortgage of the 12th April 1904 between D. A. De Silva and the Society, the former had mortgaged several parcels of land with buildings, at Bandra, to secure the repayment of Rs. 3,300 advanced by the company to D. A. De Silva at an interest of 12 per cent. per annum. D. A. De Silva died on 26th November 1908, but his heir had paid nothing towards the loan.

Mr Justice Macleod, after hearing both sides, decreed the amount in full.

B

A LADY LITIGANT.

The case in which Mr. Daisy Claride of Byculla sued Mr. Arthur Hands of Poona, an engine-driver on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to recover Rs. 3,655, with interest at the rate of Rs. 6 per annum came up yesterday before Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court.

By a promissory-note the defendant promised to pay Rs. 2,500 for consideration in cash. It had neen settled that the defendant would pay Rs. 150 or Rs. 125 monthly, though eight instalments had fallen due, only one had been paid. The plaintiff, thereupon, sued the defendant to recover the whole amount.

His Lordship granted a decree.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Bhowgopal, a Hindu carpenter, with theft of a purse containing Rs. 138 from the pocket of Yeswant Govind. The latter was having drinks at a liquor shop at Cowasji Patel Tank-road on Monday last, when the accused went up to him and demanded a loan of petty cash to treat himself to the pleasure of a drink. This was refused, and the accused spent some-time there and subsequently left the place. Soon after this the purse was missed. The police being informed, the man was arrested and the amount of its concents was recovered for him.

His worship sentented the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a five of Rs. 150, or in default, one month's simple imprisonment.

MOTOR-CAR DRIVER FINED.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, convicted Caetan Francis, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. I. J. Gajjar, who was charged by Inspector Sheahy with rash driving.

His Worship fined him Rs. 10.

Some forty persons are on trial before the Special Magistrate in Kamal District on charges of cattle thieving, a common offence in some districts in this province. The charges extend over several years and cover three hundered and fifty cases.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Annual Conversazione in the Town Hall.

The annual conversazione of the Bombay Art Society was held in the Bombay Town Hall last evening, to afford a private view of the pictures to members of the Society, before the exhibition is thrown open to the public to-day.

The members were invited to meet their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham, at 9-30 p. m.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sydenham attended by Capt. Davis, arrived at 10 o'clock, and were received by Sir Basil Scott, Mr. O. V. Muller, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Mr. W. S. Millard, and other members of the Committee.

Amongst those present were: Rear-Admiral, and Mrs. Peirce, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Prabhashankar Patni, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Cecil Burns, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. W. S. Millard, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Col. Street, Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, Mr. D. B. Dinshah, and others.

After an inspection of the pictures, the members adjourned to the verandah, where refreshments were served, and dispersed at 11-30.

A REVIEW OF THE EXHIBITS.

The twenty-second Exhibition of the Society opens to the public to-day. There seems to be no falling-off in the popularity of this now annual event, to judge from the numbers of the contributors and of their works. This year the upreceedented total of 1,200 works were received of which 851 have been accepted by the hanging committee, as against 1,000 received in 1911, with 711 acceptances and 850 in 1909 with 600 acceptances. Though the quantity has been so unprecedented the quality is perhaps hardly as good as that of 1912. There was a vast mass of very mediocre work received, especially in the water-colour section. This entails very heavy work on the honorary secretaries and the various committees. Twelve hundred pictures had to be sorted out, arranged, put up, and catalogued in three days. Anyone who visited the hall on Thursday afternoon, when the entire floor was covered with pictures in an apparently fearful muddle, would have doubted the abilities of the honorary secretaries to deal to their task. The task has, however, been dealt with, but the question naturally arises how long will the honorary secretaries go on with their labours, which year by year become more and more a gigantic physical and mental effort?

To take a brief and general survey of the pictures, the water-colours are less numurous and in the aggregate not so good as last year. There is, however, some good work sent in by Lady Sydenham, Miss P. Aberigh Mackay, Mrs. Julius, better known as Miss Maud Lake, Mrs. O. R. Muller, Miss Prior, Mrs. Henderson, and others.

The oils are rather better than usual and display some really good work. We note C. H. Muller Gangooly, Harapanhalli Dhurandar, and others.

The black and white sent in was less numerous but seems to have been sifted, as regards the school work, by a masterhand. Here there is good work by Lalkaka, Lt.-Col. Roome, and others. The photographs too, are numerous and show good work, while the sculpture has never been so plentiful, though the merit of much is deficient. In design, there is some highly original work and the miniatures are good. Still, the general is below last year, but better than that of 1911.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following is the list of prizes :—

The Society's gold medal for the best work in the Exhibition (provided that the same person may not receive it more than once in three years), "A Symphony," Mrs. Stewart Murray.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in Oil colours, "Daily Task," S. L. Haldankar.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in Water-colours, Interior. "Jain Temple" B. H.-Wiles.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in Black and White, "Pencil Sketch from Life," J. A. Lalkaka.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in Sculpture, "Praying to God," N. P. Desai.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in Photography, "Summer Morn," P. S. Battliwala.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

H. E. the Governor's prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture in the Exhibition. "By the River, Indore," Miss P. Aberich Mackay.

Messrs. Narotam M. Goculdas and Ratansey Dharamsi Morarjee's prize, Rs. 50, for the best figure composition by an Indian, illustrating any incident from the Ramayana. "Shri Ram receiving hospitality at the hands of Shabari," W. G. Shinde.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's prize, Rs. 50, for the best painting of Animal Life in Oil or Water-colours. "The Swimmer," Mrs. K. T. Henderson.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy's prize, Rs. 100, for the best picture in the Exhibition by an Indian artist in Oil or Water-colours. "How the Orientals commenced Spinning in the World," S. R Harapanhalli.

Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee's prize, Rs. 50, for the best scene from Maratha History. "The Daughter of Maulana brought before Shivaji," A. H. Muller.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's prize, Rs. 25, for the best work of a student of Sir J. J. School of Arts in water, oil or black and white, "Astonished" S. S. Rangnekar.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's prize, Rs. 40, for the best picture in any medium by a Mahomedan or in default by any native of India. "Sita in the Forest' Abalal Rahiman.

WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott's prize, Rs. 50, for the best landscape in oils, "Evening after the first rain —Cochin Backwater," A. H. Muller.

Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's prize, Rs. 50, for the best portrait in oils, "Portrait Study," R. W. Dewuskar.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture by a lady (Indian subject), "A Symphony," Mrs. Stewart Murray.

Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas' prize, Rs. 25, for the best picture in oils, by a Hindu lady, or in default by any native lady, "My Mother (life)," Miss Soonabai Jassavala.

Rao Bahadur Vasanjee Khimjee's prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture in oils, depicting a pathetic scene from the Mahabharata or Ramayana. "Incident in connection with the marriage of three daughters of King Kashi," M. A. Joshi.

Sir Jugmohundas Vurjeevundas' prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture in oils of a temple of Shiva, showing the shiveling within the shrine, and Parvati, Ganpatti and Hanuuman together with Pothia in front. "Interior of a Shiva Temple," K. R. Kirtikar.

Sir Vasanji Tricumji Mulji's prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture in Oil-colours of a Jain Temple, "Dilwara Temple," N. R. Sardesai.

WORKS IN WATER-COLOURS.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize Rs. 100, for the best landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject). "The Bazar, Ramhgam," Joanna L. Herbert.

H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 75, for the best picture in Water-colours by a native of India. "Temple at Bana-ganga, Walkeshwar," T. L. Haldankar.

Sir Sassoon David's prize, Rs. 50, for the best pair of sketches in Water-colours by a lady. "A Waterway Dal Lake in Autumn, Sind River in October." Mrs. Maud Julius (nee Lake).

Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit's prize, Rs. 50, for the best figure painting (Indian subject.) "Observation," S. B. Pednekar.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's pirze, Rs. 30, for the picture in Water-colours by a Mahomedan or in default, by any native of India of any incident in Indian History. "Sultan Mahomed of Guzni, gratifying to the Raja of Kanoj," G. H. Shirgur.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's prize, Rs. 25, for the best picture in Water-colours by a lady "Phlox," Mrs. A Platt.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's prize, Rs. 50, for the best set of pictures of Indian flowers, "Fower Studies," Mrs. R. D. Prior.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture from an Indian hill-station. "Saddle-back Mahableshwar," H. E Lady Sydenham.

H. H. Maharajah Shri Ranjitsinghi's prize, Rs. 50, for the best figure painting in Water-colours. Indian pigments must be used in executing the work, which should be facsimiles of old Indian paintings in treatment. Not adjudged.

SCULPTURE AND DESIGNING, ETC.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's prize, Rs. 50, for the best scheme of decoration for a set of rooms in a bungalow adopting Indian foliage, fruit, flowers, etc., or figures. Not adjudged.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's prize, Rs. 50, for the best set of three portraits printed direct from negatives not less than 12 by 10, open to professionals only, J. S. Taraporevalla.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's prize, Rs. 50, for the best set of six photographs, not less than 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches, taken and printed by any process by an amateur in India. Capt Hext.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 50, for the best photograph of Indian landscape or seascape, entirely the work of an amateur. Mrs. Hart.

The "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" prize, Rs. 50, for the best photograph of any subject other than landscape or seascape, entirely the work of an amateur. Not adjudged.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 25, for the best set of four quarter plate or 5 by 4 photographs entirely the work of an amateur. Sunny Memories of Bombay, 1913, Shivram V. Bhandarkar.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's prize, Rs. 30, for the best set of four photographs not less than 10 by 8 inches by a Mahomedan or in default by any native of India, J. Contractor.

LAWN TENNIS.

Marryat Cup Final Won by Kidd.

There was a very large gathering of spectators at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday afternoon, to watch the final match for the Marryat Cup. Milne and Kidd were the players and a most interesting game was witnessed. Both men are at present in the best of form, which augurs well as far as the Bombay Gymkhana chances of winning the Western India Championship go. Kidd undoubtedly, as shown by his success in this competition, is the best exponent of tennis in the Gymkhana, but Milne runs him close, and it is certain that the hopes of all Gymkhana members will be certred on their progress through the events which commence this afternoon.

In the match yesterday Kidd, though pushed to the last extreme, nevertheless shewed to the full what good generalship and resourse means. In the first set he kept Milne well on the move from first to last, he himself but seldom trying anything that appeared out of reach. His tactics proved successful, because, while tiring Milne he was himself able to heep something in reserve for the effort of the last two sets.

Milne won the first three games of the first set and then Kidd the next two. The next game went to Milne (4-2) but Kidd won the seventh game of the set, making the score 4-3 in Milnes' favour. A game to Kidd and one to Milne were then registered after a stout tussle, and finally Milne secured the first set by 6 games to 4.

The second set opened extremely evenly, the placing of both players being wonderfully accurate. Kidd, however, when the score, stood at 3 all, fairly took the match in charge and, in spite of all Milne's efforts, won the second set by 6 games to 3.

The final set was a good one to watch too, but the rest in most instances ended in Kidd's favour. Both players were obviously tired. Kidd however, proved that he had more resource and though much fatigued by his efforts, won the third and last set by the broard margin of 6 games to 2. Scores :—Kidd beat Milne, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

BOMBAY RACES.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

A MAIDEN SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750; second, Rs. 250; third, Rs. 150.

For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. W. I., 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Distance—5 furlongs.

ENTRY.

Rs. 5 to close at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 26th February, 1913

THE WORLD OF SPORT

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The decision of the Sports Committee of the Nottingham Forest Football Club to discontinue the annual athletic sports, is a sign of the times. Last year's profit amounted to £6, and the officials think the return for the labour does not warrant their going on. The Forest Sports were once the very high-water mark among English athletic meetings and some of the greatest champions of the day have taken part in the sports. How athletics have lost favour with the general public is well illustrated by the decay of the Notts Forest and other noted gatherings. The primary cause is owing to the suppression of betting; for, the average English working man loves to back his fancy, and when he could no longer do so, he gradually ceased to interest himself in athletics. The wonderful spread of Association football, golf, hockey, lacrosse, lawn-tennis, cycling, and motoring, has also helped to detract from athletics. It is sad to think that athletics in England virtually depends on the support of the general puplic. All the clubs are poor, and they simply must make the sports pay, or else the meeting is dropped. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that club secretaries try to pick events which will attract many entries, and please the public. This accounts for the apathy regarding field events such as shot-putting, hammer-throwing, jumping, etc.

Reference to these matters shows how difficult it is for euthusiasts, to bring about an improvement in athletics. In the writer's opinion, new lines will have to be thought out. First of all, it is necessary to get the support of the public schools and universities, without which, England will never again lead the world in athletics. Secondly, the sports programme will have to embrace Olympic events. Thirdly, the prizes will have to be of nominal value (silver and bronze medals); so that, the support of the public will be of no consideration. Naturally, the entries will show a falling off, but we do not want the athlete who is influenced by the value of the prize. The undesirable element will drop out, and this will lead to the right class coming back into athletics. The result will be that influential people will take an interest in athletics, just as they do now in the Oxford and Cambridge sports, the inter 'Varsity cricket match, and the Eton and Harrow cricket match.

HOPEFUL.

The annual dinner of the South London Harriers always marks an important point in athletics. Prominent officials in the athletic world usually have something interesting to say about the situation. One of the chief speakers at the recent dinner was Mr. P. F. Fisher, the Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association. He informed the company that he had every reason to think the money necessary to prepare our athletics for the next Olympic Games would be forthcoming. He took care to make it clear that any training of the athletics would not be contrary to the amateur spirit. By this he means that athletes will not be reimbursed for loss of salary during the time they are absent from their employment. Mr. Fisher also said his colleagues were satisfied that it was necessary to get at the schoolboys, for the youngster of to-day, would be the star of 1916.

LESSONS OF THE GAMES.

The writer was among those called on to respond to the toast of kindred Associations and visitors, and he tried to point out that money alone would not regain athletic supremacy. Some of the chief lessons of the Stockholm festival are apart from athletics. For instance, we should have a British Empire team instead of separate teams from Canada, South Africa, Australasia and Great Britain. This from a patriotic rather than an athletic point of view. The day will come when we shall have an Imperial Parliament in London, with representatives from all parts of the Empire therein. Every patriot desires to see that, and a United Empire team for the 1916 games would help.

Secondly, the bearing of the English athletes and officials in contrast to that of the Swedes, Danes, Norvegians and other nations during the Parade of Nations at Stockholm was very unsatisfactory. The remedy is national military training.

Thirdly, any loss of prestige was not due to the failing of the English athletes, but to the unfair and untrue charges against the Americans. One way to prevent this, in future, would be for the British Olympic Committee to appoint a small sub-committee of experts to watch the games, and issue a report at the finish. Touching on this matter, the untrue charges of foul play against Americans were made by four journalists. Three of their names suggest that they are Italian, Hebrew and Scotch, respectively, whilst the fourth was the special correspondent of the "Times." It is some consolation to English sportsmen to reflect on this and also to remember that several noted English athletes denounced the disgraceful attacks in a section of the Press, and also testified to the fairness of the American atheletes.

ALL-ROUNDERS.

A feature of an inter-College meeting at Cambridge this week was the performance of H. S. O. Ashington, who won seven events. They were at 100 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, 120 yards hurdles, putting the weight, high jump, and long jump. Much has been made of the performance, though as a matter of fact, he did not accomplish one really first class performance in any of the events, his best effort being 52 2-5secs. in the "quarter." Ashington is a fair long jumper, but unreliable, and it is seldom he is able to clear 23ft. England seldom produces all-rounders; C. B. Fry being one of the best. He was a really good sprinter, had a record of 23ft. 6 1-2in. for the long jump, was a first class Association foot-baller, and a really good Rugger player, whilst he was a champion bat in the cricket world. In addition, he plays golf and is an ardent fisherman—altogether, a pretty good man at all-round sports.

Scotland has produced some wonderful all-round atheletes; notably, John Purcell, Pat Dowen, and Martin Sheridan. America has had some wonders in M. W. Lord, A. Jordan, A. C. Kraenzlein and Jim Thorpe. The last named is considered to be the finest all-round athlete the world has yet seen, but it would have been a near thing between him and Kraenzlein.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The action of the Scottish Rugby Union in, declining to continue the fixture with France, owing to the attack on the referee following the match at Paris, does not find much favour outside Scotland. It is felt that the happenings were partly due to the lax way British referees have performed their duty in the past, so that when Mr. Baxter enforced the rules, the spectators fancied he was treating the French players harshly. The French officials were not at fault, and they are doing all they can to put matters right again.

The Scotland v. Wales match at Edinburgh proved very disappointing. The visitors had to face the wind, and when they scored a lucky try early in the match, they closed up the game. In consequence, the play was far from interesting, whilst the home men showed a want of enterprise. It was well on in the second half when Stewart failed to touch down, following a drop for goal, and Jones dashed up and scored a try, which was converted. The Welsh forwards were clearly superior to the Scotch pack, so that the home "threes" had little opportunity to shine save in defence. The victory enabled Wales to increase her total of wins to 15 as against Scotland's 13, with 1 draw.

ASSOCIATION.

There are some people who declare Association football holds greater sway in the world than any other sport. There is something in the claim, for whilst horse racing enjoys much favour in most parts of the world, it is probable that "Soccer" flourishes in even wider fields. Even the wretched weather of last Saturday could not spoil the second round of the Football Association Cup competition. The gates were wonderful, 50,000 attending the Aston Villa v. West Ham match and 41,000 the Manchester City v. Sunderland tie, whilst the receipts amounted to £1,863 and £1,500 respectively.

The Villa accomplished a fine performance in beating West Ham by 5 goals to nil Another excellent win was that of Oldham over Nottingham Forest (5-1). Perhaps the most popular success was gained by Blackburn Rovers, who visited Burnsley and conquered the holders by 3 goals to 2. The Burnsley men played a very rough game and the public have not forgotten how Flemming of Swinden was knocked out in the semi-final last year. Swinden by the way, did well to win at Huddersfield (2 goals to 1), as the home team disposed of Sheffield United in the first round.

There was trouble at Manchester, the crowd invading the touch-line so that the game had to be abandoned half an hour from the proper time, Sunderland leading by 2 goals to 0 when this happened. The latter came through the replay all right, when Newcastle, Sheffield and Everton were other prominent clubs to win replays on Wednesday.

THE TURF.

It was unfortunate that the discovery that Jerry M. is now a confirmed "roarer" was not made until after the weights for the Grand National were out. Many punters were prompt to include Jerry M. in their doubles and trebles, but, of course this is all in the game. The chief pity is that the weights have to be raised 14 lbs. all round, consequently, some of the horses have burdens beyond them. This, naturally, makes one wonder where the good of raising the weights comes in. Axle Pin (third a year ago, ought to run well, but some critics wonder if Bloodstone (second in 1912) will be able to do himself justice with 12st. 7lbs. in the saddle. Carsey, Rathnally and Cauhen are likely candidates and with Axle Pin, command attention.

The acceptances generally are satisfactory. As pointed out before, White Star looks to be the pick of the Lincolnshire Handicap and Batmint ought to do well in the Kempton Park Jubilee. Lomond and Jaeger are not to be overlooked in the City and Suburban, and both should run prominently.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. Inman made a fine break of 787 on Wednesday which is his individual record and the best under the present rules with ivory balls. Stevenson's 1016 being made with composite balls.

Inman excelled himself on the last day of his match with E. Diggle (grec 1250 in 18000) and by scoring 1420 points to his rival's 452 at the final session, he ultimately won by 751 points.

Joe Bowker showed much of his old-time form at the National Sporting Club on Monday, when he outpointed young Cohen of Oldgate in a 15-round bout.

C. F. Price of Newport proved best man in the Welsh cross-country championship on Saturday, whilst the team honours went to the Abertillery Harriers.

The Cambridge coaches evidently believe in giving the Light Blue oarsmen plenty of work, the 'Varsity crew rowing from Cambridge to Ely (17 miles) on Saturday.

It is rather unfortunate that as Bom. Wells sailed from England for America, A. Palzer should have left America for England. Remembering how Palzer beat Wells, a return match between the pair would have been a big draw.

Cambridge University golfers have been showing excellent form of late, a recent example being the sharing of the honours, each side winning 5 matches in the team contest at Woking.

Lacrosse makes good progress at Oxford and Cambridge. The Park Blues were able to vanquish Purley on Saturday, 8 goals to 6, but Hampstead proved too strong for the Cantabs, the score being 13 goals to 3 in favour of the London Club.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th February, 1913.

75. Competitions.—The following is the result of the Wheal Cup Competitions:—1st prize A Sub-Section No. 1 Coy. Sergt. Swann Sub-Detachment.

74. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows:—

Saturday 1st March 4 p. m., Wednesday 5th March 7 a. m., Saturday 8th March 4 p. m.

All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course are requested to do so at an early date.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

70. Meetings Regimental Committee.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Head Quarters after evening parade on Thursday next.

Business:—To arrange dates etc. for the Inter-Company and Carter Cup Competition.

67. Parades.—Squad. Drills, Rifle exercises and Musketry Instruction.—Parades will be held on Thursday in the Town Hall Compound at 7 p. m. Commencing on Thursday, 27th February.

Dress:—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.

Hamilton Shield Competition.—This competition will be held on Saturday, 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p. m.

Details can be seen at Headquarters.

Gun Drill.—15 pr. Gun Drill will be held in the Town Hall Compound every Tuesday Morning at 7 a. m. Commencing from Tuesday 25th inst. Members requiring Gun Drills for Efficiency requirements should attend these parades.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th Feb., 1913.

140. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

146. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 2nd proximo. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by 12 noon on Friday the 28th instant.

Programme will be issued when received from Press.

Detail:

Saturday 1st March.—Cadet marching competition (Match 13) and Blaney Challenge Cup (Match 16).

Sunday 2nd March.—Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield (Match 15).

Daily detail will be published later.

151. Proficiency candidates who received books from Head-Quarters are requested to return them early.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The All-comers match in the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Meeting will be fired at Ghat Kopar at 7-30 on the 27th inst. Post entries.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Massilia" Feb. 27.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 27th inst. with the following passengers:—

Mrs. G. D. Ahbott.
Miss Abbott.
Capt. J. W. H. Babington.
Mrs. Babington.
Rev. D. Clancy.
Mrs. Clancy.
Miss D. Clancy.
Miss. M. Clancy.
Master B. Clancy.
Miss M. Clancy.
Capt. L. Evans.
Mrs. Evants, infant and nurse.
Maj. L. T. Hay.
Miss I. G. Loper.
Mr. A. MacIntosh.
Mr. W. E. Napper.
Mrs. Napper and child.
Miss D. E. Scheibie.
Mr. J. W. Stokes.
Mrs. Stokes, child and infant.
Mrs. Walton, child and nurse.

Dr. J. C. Bose's second lecture, at Lahore, last night, was on the Polarisation of Electric Rays.

It is reported that Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, is likely to visit Karachi early next month. Major Waghorn, R.E., North-Western Railway, arrives at Karachi to-day.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations. :: ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, :: at all their Branches. ::

WEAK NERVES.

And How to Strengthen Them.

The strenuous life, which is now as general in India as everywhere else, is chiefly responsible for the weak nerves from which so many people suffer. They are caused by too rapidly using up the body's store of phosphorus. On this phosphorus depend the nervous vitality and the healthy condition of the blood, as that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, has proved.

Weak nerves are responsible for a host of disagreeable symptoms, of which sleeplessness, depression irritability, and loss of memory, are not the worst.

Happily, weak nerves can be strengthened by restoring the necessary phosphorous. Special food is, however, essntial for this purpose. Discussing this question, that distinguished medical author, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes: "Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it."

For this reason, it is extensively used by all who make such drafts on their nervous system that they are likely to weaken their nerves.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, one of the most famous British dramatists, writes: "Sanatogen seems to me a very valuable food and nerve tonic. I have several times taken a course of it when I have been run down, and always with excellent results."

The Chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral writes: "I have found Sanatogen indispensable. Twice has it rescued me from nervous exhaustion, the second time in a most remarkable way when I had reached seventy-seven years of age." No more striking testimony to its value could be desired than its effect on so old a man.

Sanatogen can be bought from all Chemists and Bazaars.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

"CHEATING AT CARDS."

Why is cheating at cards the quickest way out of society? The answer is not so much that murder and burglary are so infrequent as to offer no data for generalisation as that with cheating at cards, for which there is no legal penalty, society has to protect itself, and does so with characteristic cruelty.

One of the men accused of the offence lived abroad for the rest of his life, and the ban was never removed. He died a couple of years ago. Another with very high connections made a sort of a fight against the taboo, and lived on in England until the end, but he, too, was never forgiven. The third man, who was concerned in a world-famous case, is thought by many to have been wrongfully accused. He was one of the most popular and brilliant men of his time, but he has since lived quietly on his estate, and never comes to London."—"Manchester Guardian."

THE TWO EVILS.

On one occasion, being asked too meet an Irish enthusiast who went about the country enlightening people's minds on the subject of Popish errors, Hartley Coleridge after dinner asked to be presented to the lecturer; and, taking his arm while the guests were gathered round, he addressed him with solemnity: "Sir, there are two great evils in Ireland." "There are indeed," replied the Irish guest, "but please to name them." "The first," Hartley resumed, "is Popery." "It is," cried the other, in emphatic acquiescence; "how wonderful you should have discovered it! Now, what is the second great evil?" "Protestantism," was Hartley's reply in a voice of thunder, as he ran away screaming with laughter.—"Liverpool Post."

A KING'S SON.

Kensington recalls to me some anecdotes of my uncle, Lord Augustus FitzClarence, who often used to visit us there. He was a clergyman and a most extraordinary character. He did not marry till late in life, and then he married a daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, many years younger than himself, and a very beautiful woman. Uncle Augustus used to wear "leggings." I think they are called, like a bishop, for he had beautifully formed legs, and was very proud of them. He also shaved his head, all except a band round the base of his head. He was also very short-sighted, and wore spectacles, a top hat, and a broad band of crape round it.

He used often, before his marriage, to ride out to Kensington to see us: and one day as he trotted into the courtyard his horse slipped up and fell. Mercifully my uncle was enabled to throw himself off the horse and disengage himself from the stirrups. The horse lay prone on the flagstones. My uncle Augustus was so surprised at the accident, and still more delighted at his own safety (for it was an awkward fall), that to our astonishment, and to the intense amazement of the gentry who, apparently did not know whether to present arms or to fire or to take my uncle in charge as a madman, this extraordinary individual, as soon as he was properly free from his horse, threw himself into an attitude like a danseuse, and capered round the courtyard.—Wilhelmina, Countess of Munster's "Memoirs."

JOWETT AND SWINBURNE.

Jowett heard Swinburne, then an undergraduate, read an essay on the Eclectic School of Philosophy, and after a chilly silence, unbroken for some minutes, when the shrill tide of eloquence had died away, said in his piping voice: "I do not perceive that you have been following any particular line of thought."—Mr. A. C. Benson in the "Journal of English Studies."

AN ADVERTIS-STORY.

F. I. Fletcher, at a Sphinx club dinner in New York, told an advertising story.

"A man," he said "entered a shop one bitter cold day and bought a woollen muffler. When he opened the muffler, he found inside it the photograph of a beautiful girl, together with a note saying:

"'If you are single, please write to me.'

"A name and address followed, and the man smiled. He was single, and he put the photograph on his sitting-room mantel. There, every evening, looking up from his book, he beheld it. It was very beautiful, and in a week he had fallen head over heels in love.

"So he wrote to the girl. Another week passed, a week of anxious nerve-racking suspense. Then the lovesick man received this crushing letter:

"'Sir: The Mary Smith to whom you wrote was my grandmother. She died nine years ago, aged eighty-six.—Yours truly.'

"Our heart-broken bachelor, on looking into this strange matter, found that he had foolishly bought the muffler from a dealer who didn't advertise."—"Detroit Free Press."

CANNABALISTIC.

"I ate a worm," said the little tot in the kindergarten.

The teacher thinking that perhaps the child had really done such a thing, protested warmly over the undesirability of the proceeding. "Why, just think," she said as a final argument, "how badly the mamma worm felt to have her little baby eaten up."

"I ate she's mamma, 'too," was the triumphant rejoinder that proved too much for the teacher.—"Harper's Magazine".

ADVICE.

To the Ladies of the Three Arts Club.
Please your own sex if you can.
It's easier far to please man!
To the Men.
Do right and fear no man,
Don't write—and fear no woman.
—Otho Stuart in the "Three Arts Club Journal."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Although various military authorities of all nations seem inclined to take a serious view of the hoax on the Strasbourg garrison—"lese majesté and" bringing the uniform into contempt being grave offences in Germany—they might remember that there is another side to the incident. The hoax, like the recent mobilisation error in France, has at least had the result of showing to the world the preparedness of the German troops and the excellence of the military organisation. The practical joker does not, therefore, seem entirely worthy of punishment.

The appointment of a new manager for the Catering Department of the House recalls memories of the great Bellamy, the eighteenth-century caterer, and the tribute supposed to have been paid to him by the dying Pitt, "I think I could eat one of Bellamy's pies." A greater degree of appreciation is expressed by this remark when it is considered that the catering in those days was decidedly bad, very restricted, and roughly served, and the burning of the Houses was a blessing in disguise, in so far as it meant an improvement in the matter of the kitchen and dining accommodation. Nowadays the service is thoroughly efficient and is managed by a committee of seven, who meet every week. In recent times there have been two notable chairmen of this committee in the persons of Colonel Mark Lockwood and Sir Alfred Jacoby. The chairman is one of the very few non-Ministerial members to whom questions may be addressed directly, and Sir A. Jacoby was quite in his element reading his written replies to such questions with the help of a large magnifying glass. When Sir Alfred died Colonel Lockwood, who had resigned the chairmanship in deference to the change of Ministry in 1906, resumed his labour.

It is interesting to recall just now that the Reform Club owed one of its distinguished members in the past to his previous rejection elsewhere. This was Thackeray, who, having been black-balled originally at the Athenæum, found more congenial company further along in Pall-mall. Edward ("Bear") Ellice, sometime Secretary for War, and a prominent figure in the Reform movement, was the chief founder of the Reform Club which was established in 1836 as a rival to the Carlton. The Reform has always been a favourite club with literary men. Douglas Jerrold, Sala, William Black, and James Payn, were among its members, and, for years, what Bernal Osborne called the Press Gang, Payn, Robinson, Black, and Wemyss Reid, used to lunch together at the same table, rival to the "temperance corner" at the Athenæum. It was Bernal Osborne who rebuked Black for his habit of drinking a pint of champagne with his lunch. "Young man, in ten years you will not be doing that." But ten years later, Black could still enjoy his wine, while his censor was dead.

An amusing incident in the House of Commons has at last been explained by a literary Member of Parliament who writes to say that the story of his Honour Judge Bodkin having once inadvertently addressed Mr. Speaker Peel as "Your Reverence" arose in reality from a mishearing. What he actually said, according to our correspondent, was, "Sir, with all reverence." It is doubtful, however, if the correct version of the incident will ever catch up the wrong one, since it is much too good a story to be snuffed out in this matter-of-fact fashion. In the same connexion may be recalled many other well-authenticated lapses, as, for instance, one speaker's allusion to Lord Randolph Churchill, then sitting for Woodstock, as "the noble lord the member for Woodcock." Mr. Geoffrey Howard a few years ago convulsed the House by addressing its members as "Ladies and Gentlemen." The present Mr. Justice Verney, of the Irish High Court, once addressed the late Mr. W. J. Mellor, when Chairman of Committees, as "My lord." Another Irish member, when called to order once for addressing the House as "Gentlemen," said he had clearly made a mistake in so doing which he would endeavour never to repeat.

Among all the great clubs in London the Athenæum has probably given rise to more stories than any other—perhaps because of its patronage by the Bishops, who are always good game for the anecdotist. It is understood, indeed, that the club possesses a privately printed volume enshrining some of the best of these. Everyone knows the story of the Bishop whose cab was taken by "another gent in leggin's." Hardly less familiar is that of the member who posted up a notice requesting the "nobleman" who had taken his umbrella to restore it—explaining that, as the membership of the club was restricted to noblemen and gentlemen, the delinquent must obviously belong to the former category. Hats as well as umbrellas figure frequently also in these joyous records. It is well authenticated that the late Mr. Justice Grove, who was as absent-minded in private life as he was wideawake on the Bench, once went home in the shovel-hat of an esteemed prelate, and that another bishop was stopped half-way down Pall Mall on a bright midsummer afternoon innocently wearing a white beaver, the property of a celebrated "four-in-hand" peer. Another dignitary of the Church, wary of such mishaps, inscribed in bold lettering inside the lining of his own hat, "Stolen from Dean Buckat the Athenæum Club."

It is rather unusual for wealthy people to die enteslate, yet it happens very often. The late:—Mr. Robert Ratcliff is only one of a number of people who have lately died in possession of large fortunes without making a will. Mr. James Coats, jun., made no provision for distribution of his estate of £1,923,264, and the late Mr. Henry T. Coghlan, as well as Mr. C. Moss Cockle, both of whom left over £650,000, also died intestate. The last-named, it may be mentioned, was one of the many lawyers who made no will.

If anyone doubts that truth is stranger that fiction a glance at the English daily papers should be sufficient to dispel that doubt. Within the last few days we have had the extraordinary double life of the Rev. Mr. Knight, and the still more extraordinary underground railway my stery and immediately following these two examples comes the unique story of the old woman who has lived three years with a skeleton for fear that the deceased would haunt if buried in the locality. That is one of lifes macabre touches that leave the imagination of the romancer far in the background.

It is very satisfactory to find the Postmaster-General admitting the existense of imperfections in the telephone service. Speaking last mail week at the annual dinner of the institution of Electrical Engineers, Mr. Samuel informed his audience in a burst of candour that "the Post Office telephone service has often succeeded in sending two conversations over the same circuit." It is satisfactory to notice that the Official mind has discovered what has long been known to the general public.

Year by year science, delving among atoms and electrons, seems to be getting nearer to the ultimate essence of matter. The papers read by Professor Collie and Mr. H. Patterson in mail week before the Chemical Society in England would seem to show that these eminent physicists are on the high road to that transmutation of matter which the alchemists of the Middle Ages pursued so ardently. Further more, greater interest is attached to the research by the fact that the experiments carried out by Professor Collie and Mr. Patterson were confirmatory of others made by Sir William Ramsay, who himself read a remarkable paper on the subject. Sir William has, of course, before now shown that radium breaks down into helium, but this confirmation of his experiments is to be welcomed, for, a certain amount of doubt has been cast upon them.

There is a remarkable instance of admirable ingenuity and convage in the following proposal of a Manchester man. Being desirous of raising money to go to Australia, he makes an offer to the London Motor Traffic Committee, to lend himself for experiments with motor omnibus "cow-catchers," in the hope of the possibility of financial recompense. There is a distinctly modern flavour about this proposal.

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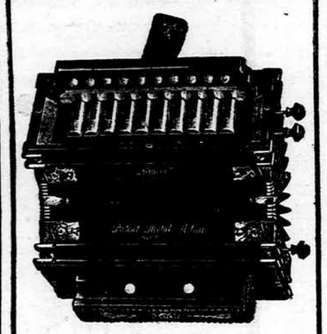

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